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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Routes and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
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The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

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THE Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

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RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,511.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
4-30 P.M.				
12th Sept	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
19th "	ARCADIA	6603	MOGOLIA	9305
26th "	EGYPT	7915	.....	.....
3rd Oct.	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
10th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
17th "	ARCADIA	6603	VICTORIA	8532
24th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
31st "	SALSETTE	6000	BRITANNIA	6525

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
T. 20th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
T. 27th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
T. 6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9621	.....	.....
T. 13th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
" 20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
T. 27th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
T. 3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
T. 10th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
" 17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
T. 24th "	MOREA	11000	.....	.....
" 1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9305
T. 8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
" 15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
T. 22nd "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....

T.—Through Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

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PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.
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BERTHS	Carefully selected.
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CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Start on THURSDAY
CUMBRA	5,686	Boyer	1st Oct. 1908
SYDNEY	6,118	Henrie	29th Oct. "
COMMERCE	6,143	Magnen	26th Nov. "
PEROU	5,836	Schmitz	24th Dec. "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	21st Jan. 1909
YARRA	6,142	Seiller	18th Feb. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the American Lloyd's or the Navigazione Generale Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
COMMERCE	6,143	Magnen	11th Sept, 1908
PEROU	5836	Schmitz	9th Oct, "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	6th Nov. "

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD
Agent
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
D. BALDUINO	4,380	Mazzanini	15th Sept 1908.
R. RUBATINO	4,380	L. Mancini	15th Oct. 1908
D. BALDUINO	4,380	D. Maganzini	15th Nov. 1908

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available one year	" 900	" 575	

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Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly services. 1st Class, Rs. 816: 2nd Class Italy and 1st onward, Rs. 705. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Naples or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste,

BOMBAY TO PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	5,000	G. Belsito	17th Sept 1908.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedone	17th Oct. 1908.
ISCHIA	5,000	G. Belsito	17th Nov, 1908.

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to PENANG Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 325.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued,

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MSD. 56, HORNBY ROAD

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route—via.
LINGA	2171	Mon 14th Sept.	11 a.m.	P D & C*
DWARKA	1,695	Tues 15th Sept.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 11th Sept.	6 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 14th Sept. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 10th Sept., sailing (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Kuweit, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about the 12th Sept.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

9th September, 1908.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
AFRICA	4,596	P. Radesich	1st October 1908
KOERNER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st Nov. 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dobesch	16th Nov. 1908
AFRICA	4,596	P. Radesich	1st Dec. 1908

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
CHINA	5999	C. Bergmeilan	24th Sept. 1908.

For further Particular regarding passages apply to the

ACTING AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Suez	440	704	353	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	925	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*930	489	809
Karachi	44	...	40	...	33	—

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,030, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
H. City of Agra	...	...	Oct. 3	...
C. City of Karachi	...	Sept. 8	.....	Sept. 26
C. City of Glasgow	...	Oct. 14	.....	Nov. 7
A. Trafford Hall	...	Oct. 17	.....	Nov. 10
C. City of Manchester	..	Nov. 16	.....	Dec. 5
C. City of London	...	Nov. 7	.....	Dec. 26
B. Merton Hall	...	Nov. 19	Dec. 10	.....
A. City of Benares	...	Nov. 27	.....	Dec. 18 1909
A. City of Sparta	..	Dec. 14 1909	.....	Jan. 2
A. Trafford Hall	...	Jan. 10	.....	Feb. 3

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 9—12 passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation:

For full particulars, apply to

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agent ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay

"APENTA" C.C.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.
A SPECIFIC
for the certain relief of HABITUAL and OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION, and of DISORDERS of the LIVER and BILIOUS ATTACKS.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

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The Rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 for cash in advance, including delivery.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Camp Aden,
Madras,	Chittagong,	Steamer Point-Aden,
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Cawnpore,	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up..... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,468,244 55

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

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FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yn 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS ..... „ 15,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Agency—Hiogo	Liaoyang	Peking
Chunchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Dairen	Pingtien (Mukden)	Seoul
Dairen (Delay)	Sanyuki	Tsehing
Hankow	Newchwang	Thursin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager

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Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

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COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

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BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF INDIA, LD.

HEAD OFFICE:—LAHORE.

Branches and Agencies in all the Principal places throughout INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 25,00,000
Divided into 50,000 Shares of Rs. 50 each.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL & RESERVE FUND
Over Rs. 14,00,000.
Working Funds exceed Rs. 60 Lacs.

MANAGING DIRECTOR: The Hon'ble Mr. HARKISHENLAL, B.A. Cantab, Bar.-at-law; Member, Legislative Council, Punjab: Managing Director, Lahore Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd., Punjab Cotton Press Co., Ltd.; Chairman, Board Insurance Co., Ltd., etc., etc.

1. CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with Rs. 50 or over and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.

2. SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened with Rs. 5 or over and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.

3. FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 6, 12 and 24 months at 4, 4½ and 5 per cent. per annum respectively.

4. DEPOSITS FOR THE BENEFITS OF WIDOWS AND ORPHANS are received at Special Rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

Special Rates for Students and PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

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Drafts granted on and Bills and Railway Receipts collected from all the principal Commercial places in India.

For further particulars please Apply to—

FATEH CHAND MALLIK,
APOLLO STREET, FORT, *Manager, Bombay Branch*

POONA RACES-1908.

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Exceeds the Magnifying Power of any Binocular Extant.

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A THOROUGHLY SOUND BINOCULAR OF LONDON MAKE. MAGNIFICATION 9x.

Rs. 75.

THE "VELDT" BINOCULAR.

FOR FIELD MARINE OR OPERA.

Rs. 26.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on Application.

FIXED DEPOSITS,
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. *Manager.*

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

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SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
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LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.
KHETSEY KHAISEY Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

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INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS,
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,
The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security,

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Frs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

CAPITAL.....£ 6,000,000
SURPLUS.....£ 796,815

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

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The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 5, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

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Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

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L. COMBE,
Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HAIG & HAIG'S THREE STARS WHISKY.

Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

TO BE HAD FROM
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SOLE AGENTS:
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LTD., BOMBAY.

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CATALOGUES QUOTATIONS FURNISHED, CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms therase of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2/8 and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

Rowland's Macassar Oil

FOR THE HAIR

Is the Best Preparation you can use.

WHY?

BECAUSE without it the Hair becomes dry, thin, and brittle, and this is the nearest approach to the natural oil in the Hair, the loss of which causes baldness.

BECAUSE you must keep the Hair well nourished and not too dry, or you will soon lose it.

Ladies require it to keep the Hair soft and silky.

Men require it to prevent baldness.

Children require it to lay the foundation of a Luxuriant Growth.

Of Stores, Chemists, and
ROWLANDS, 67, Hatton Garden.
Sizes, 3/6, 7/-, 10/6.
Sold in a Golden Colour for Fair Hair

SCOTTISH TRIALS. 1908.

TRADE MARK

As usual, the most noticeable feature was the overwhelming popularity and success of

DUNLOP TYRES

OFFICIAL RESULTS IN BRIEF:

119 daily non-stop runs were made on
DUNLOPS.
57 daily non-stop runs were divided between 4 other Makes of Tyres.
9 Cars made complete non-stop runs on all five days on
DUNLOPS.
4 Cars made complete non-stop runs on all five days on other Makes of Tyres
HILL CLIMBS.
30 first places in all seven classes on
DUNLOPS.
5 first places divided between other Makes of Tyres.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY, and 14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

TEA, COFFEE, OILMANSSTORES, HAMS, BACON, CHEESE.

LIPTONS

QUALITY AND EXCELLENCE.

NOTE ADDRESS
FOR WHOLESALE SUPPLIES
23 to 33, APOLLO St., FORT, BOMBAY.
POST BOX No. 248. NICOLL ROAD, KARACHI.

FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT,
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poverty, impurity, or other imperfections of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck; it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required. And see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

"COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL."—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and any sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from The Nervine Johnson Vetarzo Remedies Co., 9, Bond Street, Clerkenwell Square, London, W.C., or of Agents in these medicines. Price 2s. 9d. each Post Free.

—VIA BROULLA AND POONA.—TRADE MARK OF INDIA.—TRADE MARK REGISTERED UNDER ACT VI. OF 1879.—Agents for India—THE BOMBAY GAZETTE PRESS, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

UNDER instructions from our client Mr. DEWJEE JERAM, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that Bai Ramubai, widow of DUNGERSI DEWKARAN, has NO RIGHT TO SELL or MORTGAGE the property, situate at Ganeshwadi, belonging to her late husband. Any person purchasing or lending moneys on the security of the said property will do so at his own risk.—Dated 8th September, 1908.

CHITNIS, MOTILAL AND MANEKLAL,
Attoneys-at-Law.

THE HINGOLEE PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—In accordance with a Resolution passed at the twenty-fourth Ordinary Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders, held on 8th day of September, 1908, a DIVIDEND of Rs. 6 (six) only per share, free of income-tax, will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, MacMillan Buildings, Hornby Road, on and after MONDAY, the 21st day of September, 1908, those Shareholders, whose names are standing on the Register on the 31st day of August, 1908, on production of Share-Certificates.

By Order of the Board,
BREUL & CO.,
Secretaries & Managers,
The Hingolee Press Co., Ld.
BOMBAY, 8TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

NOTICE.

AS before notified only carriages containing GANPATIS will be permitted to proceed along Girgaum Back Road on SATURDAY the 5th and WEDNESDAY, the 9th September, 1908, between the hours of 3-30 and 6-30 P.M. Such carriages must go along Sandhurst Road over French Bridge, French Road to Chowpatty Road.

H. G. GELL,
Commissioner of Police,
BOMBAY, 4TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY & SAURDAY, the 11th and 12th instant, being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

Messrs. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

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AMBIGUOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

The ONLY ONE ORIGINAL FIRM OF DASTOOR OCULISTS IS

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,

OPPT. THE "BOMBAY CLUB," FORT.

Where Eyes are Examined (FREE of CHARGE) to correct all complicated Errors of Refraction, by our Surgeon-Oculist, DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR, (late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Westminster and other PRINCIPAL EYE HOSPITALS of LONDON) holding DIPLOMAS and CERTIFICATES by the PROFESSORS of the Hospitals testifying to his being "A THOROUGHLY ABLE AND QUALIFIED OPHTHALMIC SURGEON, AND A NEAT AND SKILFUL OPERATOR."

GUARANTEED first quality goods supplied at EXTREMELY MODERATE PRICES.

Please Read This.

UPWARDS OF
100,000 Cases

Have already proved that the Great Indian Remedy
FOR ALL
Bilious Complaints, Indian Fevers, Indigestion, Spleen Ague, Jaundice, Piles, Costiveness, General Weakness, and every disorder depending on either Functional derangement of
THE LIVER,
OR
Obstruction of the Hepatic or Biliary Ducts
IS
Dr E. J. LAZARUS'S
ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA.
IN BOTTLES, RS. 1-8, 2-8 AND 4.

From Mr. W.—Dear Sir.—"I suffered from Liver complaint in its most aggravated form; pain in the side, shoulder-blade and stomach; vomiting after every meal, excessive acidity in the stomach, constipated bowels and extreme debility FOR TEN YEARS. I tried all the known remedies without success and had given up hope, when as a last resource I tried your Essence of Chiretta. I have taken it for some time and am now nearly quite well. Pain in the side nearly gone, in the shoulder-blade entirely so. No vomiting, little or no acidity in the stomach, bowels relaxed, no debility, being now a stronger and better man than I have been for years."

H. JAMES RAINEY, Esq., of KOOLNAH, JESSORE, writes:—"Having derived a deal of benefit from the use of your "Essence of Chiretta" (combined with VERY SMALL doses of Quinine), both as prophylactic and anti-periodic for intermittent fevers of a malarious type, which would not yield to the usual remedies employed, and which disease is very prevalent in the Districts of Lower Bengal, in particular those parts bordering on the Soonderban. I think it incumbent on me to acquaint you thereof *pro bono publico*.

You are welcome to give this letter all the publicity you may deem necessary in order of this excellent remedy of yours may become generally known."

From J. A. F. MOOLTAN.—"Your Chiretta has already done me a WORLD amount good. I had at an enlargement of the spleen and fever for a month which reduced me to a mere skeleton. The fever I got rid of with your Anti-periodic Pills in 3 days; and the spleen I let be—thinking it could do me no harm. In this I was greatly mistaken, my complexion became as yellow as gold. Seeing your Chiretta I determined to use some of it, and see what good it did me. I have used it for about a week and already the colour is coming to my cheek and the TAN (through continued fever) has left my face. For the climate of India, there is no medicine so good, for a Tonic, &c., as your Essence of Chiretta. This is only an addition to the testimonials valuable you have so well earned through the Chiretta."

PREPARED ONLY IN OUR LABORATORY.
E. J. LAZARUS & CO.,
MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 2-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE,

SEPTEMBER, 18TH AND 21ST.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT BY LOCAL AMATEURS.

PERFORMERS:—

Mesdames Binning, Bowen, Brooks, Coombs, DeBerry, Harter, Hick, Paterson Brown, Proes, Rumboll, Stevens, Wilson and Wood,
Messrs. Baker, Binning, Branson, Cassels, Cole, Coombs, Cottrell, Croft, Cuthbert, Gillet, Glendinning, Jackson, Johnston, Kent, Sanderson, Saunders, Tresilian and West.

Mr. Croft will sing and dance "The Cake Walk," by Leslie Stuart.

The Music will be under the direction of Mr. Clement Robinson.

PART I.

GEORGIA SING SONG.

Powerful Chorus, Dances.

PART II.

THE CAFE CONCERT.

Introducing "Sambo" (The Gay Parisienne), "The Cake Walk." "It's away we have in the army (Lady Madcap), "O Peaceful England," and "Yeomen of England" (Merrie England), "Never mind the Weather" (Sergeant Brue).

Choruses from San Toy, etc.

Mr. Cottrell will play Banjo Solo "Pompadour."

Orchestra from the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers' Band, by kind permission.

Box office is kindly undertaken by Messrs. S. ROSE and Co.

The proceeds will be given to the GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJEE & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of September 1908, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following:—

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the underwriters:—

P. 419—1-5, 5 cases brass lamps, No. 90.
P. 419—6-10, 5 cases of brass spirit lamps.

On account of the concerned—

1 case about 50 pieces Plated trays of different shapes and designs.
20 pieces iron folding bedsteads.
5 hand-sewing machines.
1 English bicycle.

By order of Bai Pirozbai Bomanjee Vakil and on account and at the risk of Memon Hajee Esmail Joosub, the mortgagor:—

1 diamond ring.

On account of the concerned:—

Balance of the consignment of English safes by J. Grove and Sons, consisting of—

1 safe, 36 by 24 by 24, rounded corners and fitted with strong iron bands, boiler plate doors and Chubb's lock.
1 safe, 30 by 24 by 24, rounded corners and fitted with strong iron bands, boiler plate doors and Chubb's lock.
1 safe, 28 by 20 by 20, rounded corners and fitted with strong iron bands, boiler plate doors and Chubb's lock.
3 safes, 28 by 30 by 32, rounded corners and fitted with strong iron bands, boiler plate doors and Chubb's lock.

Balance of the consignment of English safes by Midland Safe Co.

4 safes with Chubb's locks and bell, 26 by 28, and 20 by 32.

A consignment of strong iron cash and document boxes with rounded corners.

3 Cash boxes.
1 Cash box with secret doors.
2 Document Boxes, 20 inches.
1 Cash box with fire-proof lining, 20 inches.

By order of the concerned—

30 Powerful Incandescent Gas Lamps, 600 and 1,000 Candle Power for outdoor and indoor illumination.
20 Lanterns for gardens and compounds.
20 Cases Corvin water (Mineralwater).

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
BOMBAY, 9TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

CHEAPEST SHOP
FOR
ARMS, AMMUNITION
AND
MILITARY STORES.

FRESH STOCK!
FRESH STOCK!!

OOSMAN JAMALL,
101, CHUCKLA STREET,
BOMBAY.

TO PARENTS.

CLARK'S LIST of BRITISH SCHOOLS, undertaking entire charge of Indian and Colonial Children, will be sent post free to all applicants,

ARTHUR W. CLARK,
29, Wellington Rd., Brighton, England.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

GOLD & Co.
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
Patent Wrought
IRON & STEEL
HINGES
ARE THE
CHEAPEST
AND
BEST IN THE MARKET.
None are genuine except with the "Swan" Trade Mark.
Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.
Also Makers of No. Gird. Butts.

MANURE.—PATENT PHOSPHATIC at Rs. 1 per lb. and GENUINE PERUVIAN GUANO, at Annas six per lb. Apply sharp to PALSHKAR & Co., Sitaram Buildings, Near Crawford Market, Bombay.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—J. D. Nariman, Hyderabad Deccan.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. Dr. O. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and INFLUENZA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Oppt. "Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

ARE YOU IN A HURRY?—We will hire you a car at a moment's notice. We undertake repairs, HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. SUTHERLAND and others' ARTESTIC FURNITURE, by Robert Bresaur and others, Piano, Chubb's Safe, Victoria, Horse, Brougham, etc., at Cumballa Hill, opposite KEMP'S, TO-DAY at 2-30 p.m.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes, arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 853, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BUILT TO GO. Our high grade English manufactured cycles: Sunbeam, Royal Indian, Rajah and Brown. From Rs. 95. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 8. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs made and supplied.—Chuckl .No. 6

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W. care of this Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 2-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ENGINE & BOILER.—For Sale.—A Portable Loco Tyne Roller, with Engine, in good working order, by Ransomes Head and Jefferies. Open to any examination by intending purchasers. Apply Box No. 407, c/o the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2. Moffusil Rs. 5 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GRAND DISPLAY of fashionable popular motor cars. Big range of choice. Sunbeam, Darracq, Ford, Horbick. All Horse prowers, all types of body. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies, Places of interest about the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight Annas. Annual Subscription Rs. 4 including Postage.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 9, Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company inscribed. Apply at THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404, c/o. "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MOFUSSIL AGENTS WANTED, on Salary and Commission. State Terms expected and past experience. The NATIONAL INDIAN INSURANCE Coy., 3, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

MACHINERY FOR SALE. A Loco type Boiler and Engine, N. H. P. 7, by Robey & Co. certificated 80 lbs. Pressure per square inch. Tested under Hydraulic Pressure to 80 lbs. Just put off work owing to change to Electricity. Open to Inspection. No reasonable offer will be refused. Apply Box No. 403, care of "Bombay Gazette."

MOTORIST'S ELYSIUM.—Touring and town Cars, Phaeton, Landaulette and other bodies, 2, 4 and 6 Cylinders, from Rs. 2,800. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete exchange of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Ova's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 2-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

SUTTON'S SEED collections in fancy tin boxes, Vegetable and Flower. Fresh supply just received. Apply sharp to PALSHKAR and Co., Sitaram Buildings, near Crawford Market, Bombay

THOSE wishing to try GENUINE PORTUGUESE PORT WINES, should, without any delay, call at PHILLIPS & CO.'S Port Establishment and ask for either, VICTORIA, PRIMI AGOSTINHO, LEGITIMO. Price, Rs. 2 1/14 and 1/8 each, respectively

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 16, Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 13A., Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay."

WANTED, a Certificated EUROPEAN TEACHER, for a High School. Also a temporary LADY TEACHER. Apply to Box No. 1154, care of this Paper.

WE OFFER GOOD MOUNT.—High grade English built up-to-date cycles. Sunbeam, Royal Indian Rajah and Brown. From Rs. 95. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings. Rs. 15 per annum (inclusive of postage.

YOUR ADDRESS, PLEASE,
FOR A CATALOGUE OF OUR
NUMEROUS VALUABLE PRESENTS
Which we offer for nought to
All at their own choice!!!
VAIDYA SHASTRI,
JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Piroja House, Gowalia Tank Road, opposite Messrs. Kemp & Co., the valuable and artistic design, teakwood and blackwood French-polished household furniture by Robert, Breslauer and others, such as large size telescopic dining-table, arm and without arm chairs, meatsafe, large size mirror back sideboard, marble-topped chippendale Pattern octagon tables and teapoys, tiled topped teapoys, drawingroom, suites of sofas and chairs, lined silk tapestry and plush, corner and side cabinets, artistic design chiffoniers, Lady's and gent's easychairs, large office table, office chairs, plate glass door, book-cases, single and double mirror-door almiras, marble-topped dressing and washhand tables, verands seats, brass double bedstead, rich glass and porcelain ware, best plated ware by Read and Barton, majolica pedestals with flower-pots, old China vase, Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, large and small Indian carpets, nearly new ebonized upright grand cottage piano by Marcks & Co., nearly new large size fire-proof Chubb's safe on cabinet stands with duplicate keys, one 18 carat gold repeater hunting watch, gold watch chain, nearly new rubber-tyred light victoria, with young Arab horse and harness, rubber-tyred office brougham, William typewriter, etc., the property of A. Sutherland, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of a large quantity of different kinds of Metals such as Cupro Nickel old pig, Gunmetal old pig and a quantity of miscellaneous unserviceable stores at the Castle Park, Arsenal, Fort, behind the Town Hall.

Under instructions from the Ordnance Officer in charge, Bombay Arsenal, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 10th September, 1908, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Castle Park, Fort, Bombay, a large quantity of different kinds of metals, such as Cupro Nickel old envelopes, Cupro Nickel pig, metal bell, and phosphor Bronze scrap gunmetal, brass old, copper old, metal white zinc old, lead pig mixed, iron cast and wrought scrap, also a quantity of old leather, canvas, rope, oil drums, tin and other miscellaneous articles.

The purchasers of stores shall pay cash and remove the lots the same day and the purchasers of metals shall pay a deposit of 50 per cent. and pay the balance and clear the lots within two days from the date of the acceptance of offers.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at Nagdevi Street on the Tramway Line.

High Court O. C. J.
Suit No. 118 of 1906.

Bai Premabai and another.....Plaintiffs,
vs.
Manore Parshotum.....Defendant.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Receiver appointed under the order made in the above suit, dated the 9th day of June 1908, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY the 16th day of September, 1908, at 4. p. m. (S. T.), the following valuable landed property on the premises:

PARTICULARS.

All the estate or Interest of the abovenamed plaintiffs and of the abovenamed defendant in all that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate at Nagdevi Street, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 120 and 5/9 Square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, formerly under No. 60, now under B. Ward No. 275, Street No. 326 and bounded on the East by the said Nagdevi Street, on the West by a Sweeper's passage, on the North by Ramchandrajee's temple and on the South by the house of Bapoo Visram.

For further particulars and printed conditions of Sale, application may be made to Messrs. Manchershah and Narmada Shanker, Attorneys for the Receiver herein, at their office at No. 2 Meadow Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
BOMBAY, 9TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 33, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Premises, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.)

The Materials for removal of the following buildings:—Building Street No. 91-105, and Case No. 225, New Hanuman Lane.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLES AND UNCLAIMED BOOKED AND UNBOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company and in accordance with Section No. 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act IX. of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 26th September 1908, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Company's stables.

A quantity of valuables and unclaimed booked and unbooked articles and cotton pickings.

Also 42 bales of loose hemp, &c.

A descriptive list of the booked articles can be seen at any station on the broad-gauge section of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

MENESSE & Co.
BOMBAY, 9TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

Icilma.

Clean cool comfort, freedom from sunburn or peeling in summer, and chaps or windburn in winter is secured by spraying on the skin Icilma Natural Water. Invaluable for prickly heat and insect bites, Nature's Specific for sore eyes.

The secret of a perfect skin is

Skin-Tone

Only Nature's Icilma can give the skin the tone that resists heat, cold, wind, age or hard water, that never allows it to grow sallow, yellow or clammy, and that keeps it cool in summer, alive in winter, and always of a transparent delicacy.

ICILMINE (solidified Icilma Water) the only skin cleanser that contains no fat, oil, grease or soap, keeps the skin icy cool in summer and in tone in winter. A luxury for the bath.

OF ALL GOOD CHEMISTS AND STORES.
Icilma Co., Ltd., London, E.C., England.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1864, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Bankers, orders can be executed to any part of the world.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, "KEYMER," LONDON.
TELEPHONE, LONDON.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 14,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund .....£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD
LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR BATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG,	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
G. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS, £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Medan, Deli (Branch).	Foochow	
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.	
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.	
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.	
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.	
Rangoon.	Soumbaya.	Yokohama.	
Colombo	Manilla.	Kobe.	
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	New York.	
Thaipang (Perak).	Hongkong.		
Ipoh (Perak).			

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY. AGENT.

'HIPPACEA'

TOUCHES THE SPOT!

And is a Veterinary Homocea for all purposes.

'HIPPACEA' should be kept in every home and stable, for Mange, Eczema, Ear Canker, Cuts, Bites, and all Skin Irritations and Diseases, Sprains, Strains, Sore Backs and Shoulders, Broken Knees, Curbs, Splints, Cracked Heels, Grease, Warbles, Sore Udders and Teats.

If out Hunting or Shooting always carry some 'HIPPACEA' with you, as you never know when an accident may happen to your horse or dog. 'HIPPACEA' is quite free from all poisonous matter, and is harmless if any animal licks it, but insects, Mosquitoes, Gnats, and Flies will avoid it.

SOLD EVERY WHERE.

SOLE AGENTS:—
CROFT MODY & CO.,
19, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WREXHAM
LAGER BEER

ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.

Sold by—
ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.
MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
H. J. PAPPE & CO., MILLERS STORES, COLOMBO.
And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

GUARANTEE—"Clear and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Cirse, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SLINGSBY'S
TRUCKS.
HAND-CARTS,
STREET-CARTS,
DELIVERY VANS, ETC.
FOR
Confectioners, Bakers, Caterers, Dairymen
Aerated Water Manufacturers, Booksellers, Stationers, Chemists, Oilmanstores, Wine Merchants, Etc.
Large Assortment on View.

W. CROWDER & CO., LTD.,
Branch Show Room, Hummum Street. } BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 2-8. Gold, Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE,
LUCKNOW,
WILL RE-FPEN ON THE 15TH OCTOBER.
For Prospectus apply to
THE SECRETARY,
La Martiniere College, Lucknow.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES, let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for Sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for Sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

FRESH STOCK ARRIVED:

Our Goods Challenge Competition.
CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES
are guaranteed to be without blemish.
Our "A 1" and "ELEPHANT" Brands of TYRES are SPECIALITIES.
DUNLOP'S—The World's Best
MOTOR TYRES and TUBES
of every description in stock.

For prices, etc., apply to
GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & Co.,
6, HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Stephens'
Ribbons
AND
Carbons
For Typewriters

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 1.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE BUNGALOW, situated at Malabar Hill, admeasuring about 5,438 square yards, at present occupied by a European gentleman.

For further particulars, apply to
S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
18, Bank Street, Fort.

WANTED every man to know the delight of a perfect shave. Get the GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZOR Outfit, consisting of seven razor steel blades, one handle, one silvered-nickel holder, one stropping attachment, complete in case with Snap Clasp, Rs. 5-0-0 V. P. P. MONEY REFUNDED if not satisfactory.—GEM JUNIOR CO., Box 261, Bombay.

DHARSEY AMERCHUND.
(BROKER),

IS PREPARED to negotiate for either the PURCHASE or SALE of MINES. Intending Purchasers or Sellers would do well to apply to the above, at No. 181, Old Modikhana, Fort, or Share azaar, Bombay.

BURMAH LUBRICATING OILS,
Cheapest and Best.
BURMAH PETROL,
Drives your Car Furthest.
BURMAH MOTOR OILS
AND
MOTOR GEAR OIL,
Save

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's., steamer Goalpura 1,358 tons Captain H. J. Bishop arrived in harbour yesterday from Bushe &c. with a general cargo, 10 cases opium and Mr. and Mrs. Sorabji and child, Mr. H. T. Moorjani and 76 deck.

THE Mansa Line steamer Rahimfels, 4,629 tons. Captain D. Probet, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg &c, with a general cargo.

THE City Line steamer City of Agra 3,096 tons. Captain A. Buck will sail to-day for Karachi with a general cargo.

THE steamer Hampton, 2,779 tons, Captain J. Courtney, sailed yesterday for Newport via Mormugoa, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Urlana 3,383 tons. Captain J. Robertson, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE steamer Hydra, 831 tons, Captain F. Lykke arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Bangkok, with a cargo, of timber.

THE steamer Fairfort, 2,733 tons, Captain G. Greage arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday 7th September should be regarded as a full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Northbrook..Lt. E. W. Huddleston...R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Surney St
R I M S Investigator...Comdr...Beauchamp...Survey St
R I M S Elphinstone...Lt E Stocken.....R I Marine

In the Stream.

R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr DeBerry .....R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge .....Comdr Fatewell".....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Sept 8.

Argyll.....2205 Robinson .....Coul Bros & Co
Bahadur.....2936 Cubbin.....T Morrison & Co
Braud.....1519 Evenson .....W & A Graham & Co
Bullock Myle...2105 Curtis.....K Nixon & Co
Clematis.....2329 Davies.....James Mackintosh & Co
Calcutta .....2244 Young .....Bombay Co
City of Lucknow2371 Bryck.....K N & Co
Dwarka.....759 Cuthbert .....M M & Co
Firooze.....2005 Watson.....Bo & P S N Co
Fairport.....2733 Greage .....
Garscube.....2297 Storey .....W & A G & Co
Goalpara.....1858 Bishop .....M M & Co
Hydra .....831 Lykke .....F F Campbell & Co
Inchkorva...2572 Nicholls.....T Morrison & Co
Kt. Errant ...4778 Kindall .....K N & Co
Kirtley Bank.... 2092 Kerr .....W & A G & Co
Kt. Templar .....460 Billett ..... W & A G & Co
Kirklee.....2275 Watson .....W & A Graham & Co
Lady Gordon. 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Martin.....2433 Archer ..... The Bombay Co
Oceana .....3507 Shanghai .....27-10 P & O S N Co
Rabeefels....4629 Probert..... W & A Graham & Co
Shahalum ...1918 Davison M'tins Shah S N Co of India
Shah Ameer...1921 Ledbertter ...Shah S N Co of India
Singapore ...2736 Taylor .....K Nixon & Co
Sirsa.....1675 Kinger .....M M & Co
Shah Nasir ...2555 Revill .....Shah S N Co of India
Shah Najam...2751 Foster .....Shah S N Co
Shah Nawaz...2323 Baldwin...Shah .....Shah S N Co.
Strathgarry.....4840 Stanhope .....W & A G & Co
Ujina.....3426 Brocq .....M M & Co
Xima .....146 Mahomed.....Shah S N Co
Zoroaster... 2376 Wickham .....W & A Graham & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Sept. 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Dilo	3127	Jackson	Hull	12-9	P Mnle & Co
B Clan Macleod	3043	Fisheden	Chittagong	15-9	F M & Co
C&E City of Agra	3096	Buck	Karchi	7-9	K N & Co
D&E Bardistan	2501	Davies	Dunkerk	15-9	M M & Co
F Delta	4780	Snow	Shanghai	15-9	P & O Co
H Rahmani	1172	Geddie	Jeddah	14-9	B & P S N Co
H Moshtari	1110	Gore	Bushire	2-9	Bo & P S N Co
L Cumbland	760	Ebrahim	Rearing		B. S N Co Ld
M Egypt	4178	Summers	London	26-9	P & O Co.
M Caledonia	5529	Tocque	London	12-9	P & O Co
N Strathblane	2829	Smith	Philadelphia		9-9 R A Willes
O Ahmadi	1640	Hughes	R.S. Ports	24-9	B & P S N Co
Q Kaiser	1714	Pohlesser	Zanzibar	11-9	A Jandes

H W F D

Kaveri.....553 Mahomed ... N F..... Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Circassia...4315 Haig...L'pool 29-9 W & A G & Co
3 D Baldnino.....2384 Maganzini Genoa ..... 15-9 F & R Z N Co
4 Ischia .....2481 Belsite ...Shanghai ...F R S N Co
8 Wakamiya Maru...3437 Yamawaki..... Kobe 12-9 N Y Kaisha
10&11 Glenlyon 2654 Fairly...Calcutta 7-9 K N & Co
16 Alavi....2324 Hill.....Jeddah...24-9 B & P S N Co

M W Dry Dock

Hoscinee.....991 Gourdan ...Bnareh 7-9 Bo & P S N Co
Umta .....3492 Phillip .. Calcutta ...10-9 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept	Vessel.	Commander.	From
7	Hydra s	Lykke	Bangkok, Aug 8
8	Goalpara s	Bishop	Bushire, Aug 26
	Rahimfels s	Probet	Hamburg, Aug 8
	Fairport s	Greage.....	Calcutta, Aug 26

DEPARTURES.

Sept	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Hoscinee s	Jourdan	Persian Gulf, &c
	Lackawana s	Gray	Penekalis
	Colaba s	Robertson ...	Hull, &c
	Urlana s	Robertson ...	Rangoon
	Hampton s	Courtney.....	Newport

The steamer City of Agra Buck for Karachi obtained her portclearance yesterday.

The following vessels obtained their portclearances on Tuesday.

Steamer Circassia for Liverpool &c
" Matin for Liverpool &c
" Goalpara for Persian Gulf &c
" Ischia for China &c

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Marmora, arrived at Suez from Bombay on the morning of the 7th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Persia, from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the afternoon of the 7th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—SEPT. 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—3,603 cwts mowraseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 7,350 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji; 15 bales hides and skins, Khan and Khan.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—5 cases sandalwood, boxes and curtains L B Bhootwalla; 5 cwts wax and 16 cwts turmeric, C Dameder; 17 bales skins, R Moloo bhoy; 11 bales hides, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 12 bales hides H A Oomer; 717 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 50 cwts deer horns, J M Rahimtoola; 25 cwts deer horns, B Esmail; 2 bales carpets, S J Tellery; 19 bales skins, B Esmail; 28 bales hides, R M Kooka; 1 bale hemp, R Reeve and Co; 50 bales hemp, P Bhimji; 95 bales skins and hides, 3 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR HULL.

Dido s—2,000 cwts castorseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 16,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 58 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 6,000 cwts castorseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR BOSTON.

Dido s—3 bales carpets, Finley Muir and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Bardistan s—2,001 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Shaw Wallace and Co

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino s—100 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Co; 100 bales cotton, Hirachund and Co; 50 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 3,850 bales cotton and 2,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 50 tons old iron, E B Parekh.

FOR NAPLES.

D Balduino s—200 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 600 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton A Moritz and Co.

FOR VARNA.

D Balduino s—10 bales twist, B Gorio and Co.

FOR BORI.

D Balduino s—4 bales twist, B Gorio and Co.

FOR BOURGOS.

D Balduino s—4 bales twist, B Gorio and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

D Balduino s—102 cwts wild mac, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR ANCONA.

D Balduino s—232 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta s—414 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co; 500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 200 bales twist, M B Kaisha.

Ischia s—500 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co; 1,191 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co.

Walkamya Maru s—200 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co; 200 bales twist M B Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Wakamya Maru s—13 balee twist, C Bhowanidas.

Delta s—410 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co; 700 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

Ischia s—300 bales twist, E D Sassoon.

FOR KOBE.

Wakamya Maru s—445 bales cotton, N Futtehally and Co.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 9th September.

1. There will be Drill for Recruits at the Town Hall on Thursday the 10th instant at 6 p.m. Those attending for passing out must do so in uniform, with helmets and pouch-belts.

2. There will be Drill for all members at the Riding School on Thursday the 10th instant at 7 30 a.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 9th September.

472. PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The Annual Distribution of Prizes of the Corps will take place at the Town Hall on Friday the 25th instant at 9-30 p. m. and will be followed by a Dance.

Dress—Members must either wear Mess Dress or Khaki.

Invitations—Each member of the Corps is entitled to free Tickets for his family Guests. Ticket will be issued at the rate of Rs. 1 each. Application for tickets must be made to the President Sub-Committee, together with name of Guests and remittance, addressed to the Head Quarter-Office Fort.

No applications will be considered after the 20th instant.

473 TRANSFERS.

Br. F W Grant is transferred from No 3 Coy and posted to No 1 Sub-Division No 1 Company.

474 STRENGTH.

Gr W W Dalgarno having rejoined is posted to No 1 Sub-Division No 1 Coy.

R. W. R. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 9th September.

389.—Detail for the week ending 12th Instant:—

To-day Wednesday, 9th Inst.—"G" Coy. Parade on the Maidan at 7-30 a m.

"M" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-30 p.m.

"H" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 5-30 p.m.

Thursday, 10th Inst.—"L" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 8 a. m.

"I" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

Friday, 11th Inst.—"K" Coy. (John Cannon School) Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-50 p. m.

All Recruits of the current season (except "G" Coy.) to Parade at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

Dress.—Mufti.

Saturday 12th Inst.—"H" Coy. Parade on Coy. Par de ground at 7-30 a.m.

390.—Medals—Applications for Volunteer Long Service Medals should reach Adjutant's Office by the 15th instant.

391.—Rifle Matches—The conditions of the Viceroy's Competition for 1907-1909 have been received and can be seen at Head-Quarters.

The following extracts are published for information:—

The Competition is open to Volunteers of all ranks.

Entrance fee Rs 4 to be paid to the Adjutant by the 20th September 1908.

No post entries allowed. The first stage (i. e.) 200, 500 and 600 yards (aggregate) to be fired between the 1st and 31st October 1908.

The total amount of prizes to be competed for in 3 stages is Rs 5,110.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

SANKEY.

Mr. Ira Sankey, the evangelist, whose hymns are known to millions, has died at his home in Brooklyn in his sixty-eighth year, having survived his co-worker, Mr. Dwight Moody, nine years.

Mr. Ira Sankey was the friend and companion of the late Mr. Dwight L. Moody in the remarkable series of revival meetings which the pair of famous evangelists conducted in America, England, and other lands. Born in 1840, on a farm in Pennsylvania, of deeply religious parents, Mr. Sankey devoted himself to religion at an early age.

"His death," says the "Times," "will be greatly regretted, not only by the thousands, and perhaps millions, who have come under the influence of his voice, but by a still less calculable multitude of humble Christian folk all over the world, who habitually sing, in almost every known language, the hymns to which his melodies seem indissolubly wedded"

MR. JUSTICE ORMOND, Judge on the Original Side, Lower Burma Chief Court, goes on twelve months' sick leave at the end of the long vacation, which commences on the 11th instant. It is probable Mr. Justice Robinson of the Punjab High Court, where he was Government Advocate and who is now Additional Judge, Lower Burma Chief Court, will act. There is also a rumour that Mr. Radford Young, formerly of the Bombay Bar and the present Government Advocate, will be elevated to the Bench.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

NEWELL—September 3, at Kurseong, D.-H. Ry., the wife of A. G. Newell, M. D., C. M., L. M., D. P. H., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

JOSCELYNE—SPARKE—September 2, at Christ Church, Kasauli, by the Rev. W. J. Wickins, M. A., Alan Hope, eldest son of Douglas Joscelyne, Esq. of Ealing, London, to Sophie, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Sparke.

DEATH.

ASTLEY—August 30, at the Station Hospital, Naini Tal, of enteric, Lieutenant George Dukenfield Astley, 37th Degras.

M. T. BINKS
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

EVERYBODY IS TALKING
ABOUT AND TAKING
EVERYBODY'S TONIC,
KEMP'S
CHIRETTONES.
THEY SUPERSEDE
QUININE,
Tone up the whole system, prevent and cure Cold and Fever, and are harmless to the most delicate constitution
3000 boxes sold since our machines arrived.
The cheapest and most effective Tonic and Fever cure in existence
Re. 1 per box of 100 delivered anywhere in India.
Kempxbcbw
THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 25m.; Sun sets, 6h. 47m.; High water, 10-33m., 10-34a; Low water, 3-48m., 4-42a.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m.

Colaba Land and Mill Company, Church Gate Street, 3 p.m.

Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills, 17 Elphinstone Circle, 3-30 p.m.

Gymkhana Mounted Sports, 5-30 p.m.

PHASE OF THE MOON.—Sept. 10th, Full Moon, 5h. 53-3m p.m.; Sept. 17th, Last Quarter, 4h. 3-4m. p.m.; Sept. 25th, New Moon, 8h. 29-4m. p.m.; Sept 10th, in Perigee, 1h, p.m.; Sept 22nd, in Apogee 5h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, September 10.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club, half yearly general meeting, 6 30 p. m. Cricket, Parsis vs. Presidency, Poona. Concert in the Y. M. C. A. Hall in aid of the Zenana Mission School, Girgaum, 9-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 26m.; Sun sets, 6h. 47m.; High water, 11-14m., 11-24a.; Low water, 4 37m., 5-21a.

Friday, September 11.—Bank holiday. Cricket, Parsis vs. Poona, Poona. All India United Insurance Company, 7 Green Street, 4-30 p. m. H. H. The Maharana Shri Ajitsingji Mills, 2 Dalal Street, 4-30 p. m. Gymkhana Cricket matches: "A" Team vs. Ahmednagar, home. "B" Team vs. Improvement Trust, away. Sun rises, 6h. 26m. Sun sets, 6h. 46m. High water, 11-54m. Low water, 5-23m. 5-59a.

Saturday, September 12.—Bank holiday. Cricket, Gymkhana "B" Team vs. Mahomedan Cricket Club, away. Parsi New Year Eve. Sun rises, 6h. 26m.; Sun sets, 6h. 45m. High water, 0-12m., 0-33a. Low water, 6-7m., 6-37a.

Sunday, September 13.—13th Sunday after Trinity. Parsee New Year's Day. Sun rises, 6h. 26m.; Sun sets, 6h. 44m.; High water, 0-59m., 1-12a; Low water, 6-51m.; 7-16a.

Monday, September 14.—Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 26m.; Sun sets 6h. 43m.; High water, 1-46m., 1-52a.; Low water 7-35m., 7-56a.

Tuesday, September 15.—Sun rises, 6h. 26m.; Sun sets, 6h. 42m.; High water, 2-35m., 2-33a.; Low water, 8-20m., 8-38a.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.—A Variety Entertainment will be given to-night at 8-30 p.m. at the Seamen's Institute, Prince's Dock, when a select programme of vocal and instrumental music will be gone through Admission is free; and a collection will be made in aid of the funds.

SHETH JAMNADAS JIVANDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, PORBUNDAR.—During the month of August the number of patients that were treated in this dispensary was 2,612. Among them the number of new admissions was 986, classified as follows:—Hindus, 2,126; Mussalman, 475; Parsi, 3; other castes, 8; total 2,612. The average daily attendance was 84.

LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE.—The following donations have been received in aid of the above Institution:—Sheth Jethabhai Mulchand Babu, Rs. 500; Sheth Valabdass Lakhmidass for feast, Rs. 52-6; in memory of Bai Kesharbai through her Trustees Sheth Vasanji Morarji and Sheth Padamsi Gokuldass and others, Rs. 51; Sheth Pragji Surji, Rs. 1-8 for milk daily for one month, Rs. 46-8; in honour of the marriage ceremony of Sheth Mowji Govindji, Rs. 25; and micellaneous donations, Rs. 86-12.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. "Oceanien" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on the 11th instant. Parcel mail for Netherlands, India, close at 5-30 p.m. to-morrow 10th instant.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay per s.s. "Kaiser" will closed at the General Post Office at 7 a.m. on Friday the 11th instant. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

A VISIT OF INSPECTION,
AT
36, Meadow Street,
IS INVITED,
AND
STRONGLY RECOMMENDED.
LADIES' HATS.
Dernières Créations de Paris.
1908.
1, 2, 3,
SHILLINGS
STORES CO.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

LONDON COMMERCIAL EXAMINATIONS.—The results of the National Union of Teachers Examinations held in March last came to hand by the last mail. The following students of the Tutorial High School Commercial Class conducted by Mr. Manockji S. Banaji, F. N. F. A. (Lond.) have passed in theory and practice of Commerce, (Advanced Grade):—D. R. Surti, (First Class, with distinction), B. B. Khan, L. F. Lawrence, H. M. Mullan-Feroze, I. V. Patel, F. C. Postwala, P. S. Sethna, Shariff Hisamuddin, I. N. Vaidya, and D. R. Belgaumwala (Second Class.) The above with J. C. Alves have all also passed in Book-keeping and Accountancy (Adv. Grade,) L. F. Lawrence in the First Class and the rest in Second Class.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji writes to us:—

"I take this occasion to thank my countrymen and all my friends both in India and England with all my heart for their many proofs of kindness and regard which have deeply touched me throughout the year, and for their recent numerous references and messages of good wishes on my 84th birthday.

"I take this opportunity to entreat that all resort to violence should be avoided. Our grievances are many and they are just. Maintain the struggle for essential reforms with unceasing endeavour and self-sacrifice, peacefully, patiently and perseveringly and appeal without fear or faltering to the conscience and righteousness of the British Nation."

DADABHAI NAOROJI.

Versova, September 1908.

THE ROVERS TOURNAMENT.

500 2-Anna Seats.

The seating arrangements at the forthcoming Rovers Tournament promise to be of an elaborate character. As will be seen from the advertisement in our columns a large number of reserved and unreserved seats will be available for ladies and gentlemen on the East side of the field; but we are informed that on the West side no less than five hundred chairs will be placed and let at the very moderate sum of two annas per night. In connection with these cheap seats a little fun will be provided during the intervals in the games. Every occupant of a chair will receive a numbered ticket, and at half time a responsible official will have a draw of the tickets, and the winner will be invited to a dinner at the Taj Mahal Hotel, or at Green's or he may have a seat at the theatre when the Bandmann Comedy Company is playing; or if he is a family man, he may have a parcel of goods from either Messrs. Phillips or Messrs. Oomrigar. Anyhow a pleasant little interlude will be provided during the game for the occupants of the two-anna seats which should at least relieve the tedium of the interval for those whose pockets compel them to sit in the sun.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "City of Karachi."

The following is a list of passengers per s. s. "City of Karachi," expected to arrive here on the 10th inst.

Anderson, A Mr	Griffiths, W H Mr and Mrs
Ashton, T H Mr	and child
Hall, L Miss	Haslehurst, Miss
Bayley, S F Mrs	Hillman, P Mr
Bowman, Miss	James, Lieut
Batge, F C Mr	Lewis, D Mr
Chivers, H Mr	Ludlow, F Mr
Coleman, E Mr	Mc Latchie, A Mr
Copland, J Mr	Mawson, G T Mrs
Davis, D Mr	Merry, J M Mr
Elliott-Cooper, M Mr	Paisley, T Mrs
Fry, Mrs and two children	Somers-Smith, Mr & Mrs
Gordon, W Mr	and 2 children
Gray, D Mr	Scott, J Mr
	Vaughan, S Mr

Passengers will be landed at the Carnac Bunder.

THE ancient ceremony under the charter of the Cork Corporation, known as "The Throwing of the Dart," was on Aug. 14, performed by the Lord Mayor, Mr. Donovan. Under the charter the Lord Mayor is Admiral of the Port and it is provided that once in every three years he should, in order to assert his authority, proceed to the sea and throw the dart in the sea on a line between two out-lying headlands which define the harbour limits. The ceremony was made the occasion of a picnic, to which the Lord Mayor invites all the members of the Municipality and other local bodies, and they were taken to the sea line, where the dart and arrow, decorated with the shamrock and bearing the civic arms, were formally cast into the sea by the Lord Mayor amid cheers.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produces a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 8.

The rainfall due to the Bay Monsoon has been nearly general in Burma, North-East India and the East United Provinces.

The depression off the South Madras Coast yesterday has disappeared; rainfall and clouds have decreased in the Peninsula, only local rain occurring in South-East Madras and isolated falls in the Deccan.

Again there has been some rain in the central parts of the country and the extreme north; but elsewhere, the weather has been dry. Skies are generally clear in the Rajputana and the plains of Upper India.

The principal rainfall amounts are—Port Blair, Slipper Island and Minbu, two inches; Lashio, one inch; Monywa, three-quarters of an inch; Bhamo, Calcutta, Berhampore, Dinajpur and Cherrapoonjee, one and a half inches; Dibrugarh, Tezpur and Silchar, one inch; Burdwan, Jalpaiguri and Purnea, three inches; Darbhanga, half inch; Gaya, Allahabad and Lucknow, three quarters of an inch; Bahraich, one and a half inches; Madras, half an inch: Madura and Pamban, two inches; Kodaikanal, one and a half inches.

Humidity continues in excess in North-West India; temperature is normal or in defect throughout the country.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain is probable in Lower Burma and local rain in Upper Burma, North-East India, the East United Provinces, Kashmir, the Central Provinces and South India.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla	Esplanade	Fort Colaba
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered	65·66	62·62	62·06
Tuesday, 8th September	0·23	0·21	0·24
Total	65·89	62·83	62·30
Up to same date last year	91·46	95·23	95·73
			47·09 0·03 47·12 98·86

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

September 8.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corrdg. Total 1906.	Corpdg Total 1907.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill	0·16	58·17	45·57	89·60

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total rainfall gauged during the week ending Friday, 28th August 1908:—

	In.	Cts.		In.	Cts.
Jubbulpore	43	81	Khervadi	6	65
Raver	19	0	Nasik	10	5
Nimbhora	18	6	Devlali	10	32
Bodwad	20	25	Ghoti		
Varangaon	18	2	Hotgi	12	31
Bhadli	24	80	Motal	5	78
Jalgaon	28	49	Madha	6	19
Shirsoli	25	73	Barsi Junction	8	12
Mhasavad	23	48	Kem	3	88
Maheji	20	54	Jeur	3	69
Pachora	21	1	Powalvadi	5	20
Kajgaon	16	75	Diksal	4	7
Rajmane	12	92	Dhond	4	99
Chalisgaon	10	75	Talegaon	26	43
Naydongri	4	71	Lonavla	168	26
Nandgaon	10	95	Neral	120	75
Manmad	8	2	Kasara	97	82
Lasalgaon	6	73			

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 9TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 8th September, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi records 0·58 inch of rain. Skies are clear in the Central and the south-west Punjab but are moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is normal in the eastern districts and in defect over the rest of the division: night temperature is generally normal. Delhi has a westerly wind but all other stations have calms.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad has received 0·71 inch of rain. Skies are heavily overcast at that station but are elsewhere only lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess and temperature is equal to the average. Winds are south-westerly at Jhansi and northerly to south-easterly elsewhere.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are heavily clouded in Lower Sind and moderately so at Kotah but are clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature continues in general defect but night temperature is normal. Winds are north-easterly at Jacobadad and south-westerly to north-westerly at the other stations.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded in parts of Kathiawar, but moderately to heavily overcast over the rest of the division. Humidity and temperature are generally normal. Winds are south-westerly to westerly.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has occurred in the south-eastern districts; Nagpur has had 0·62" of rain, Raipur 0·21" and Chanda a light fall. Cloud has decreased and skies are generally only lightly to moderately clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture and temperature is normal. Winds are south-south-easterly at Chanda and south-westerly to north-north-westerly elsewhere.

The Konkan.—Skies are heavily clouded at Bombay but over the rest of the division only lightly so. Humidity and temperature are normal. Winds are easterly at Bombay and Mormugao and southerly at Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad—Cloud has increased and skies are now moderately to heavily overcast. The moisture in the air is generally equal to the average. Day temperature is normal or in defect while night temperature is normal. Winds are westerly to north-westerly.

General Remarks.—The low pressure area noticed yesterday in the south-west of the Bay is still shown near Colombo, but rainfall associated with it has been insignificant.

Rainfall has occurred in the south-eastern districts of the Central Provinces; the rest of the reporting area have been practically rainless.

A few falls may occur in the Central Provinces and on the West Coast.

Errata.—In the Summary of the 7th September 1908, for "Aurangabad" in the division "The Central Provinces" read "Hoshangabad" and "heavily clouded at Ratnagiri" in the division "The Konkan" read "lightly clouded, etc."

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended in Tuesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (7th)	94·6	84·1	...	0·00
Jask (7th)	91·3	79·8	...	0·00
Muskat (7th)	93·8	81·1	...	0·00
Multan	94·8	78·5	...	8·53
Rawalpindi	91·4	68·1	0·58	42·81
Lahore	93·9	79·7	...	30·08
Sirsa	96·3	75·6	...	21·04
Ambala	91·0	77·0	...	17·00
Delhi	92·7	78·7	...	37·40
Agra	93·0	77·5	...	32·85
Mainpuri	92·3	82·0	...	24·78
Jhansi	88·5	77·5	...	34·14
Cawnpore	92·4	78·5	...	32·40
Allahabad	92·1	76·5	0·71	31·82
Jacobabad	100·6	78·3	...	2·80
Karachi	83·5	74·5	...	5·60
Ajmer	84·4	72·7	...	33·11
Alipur	91·2	72·1	...	35·01
Kotah	87·5	76·6	...	39·21
Bhuj	88·6	74·0	...	11·15
Dwarka	85·3	76·2	...	13·33
Veraval	83·7	76·3	...	21·13
Rajkot	95·9	75·2	...	17·23
Bhavnagar Para	91·6	74·0	...	23·44
Surat	86·6	75·6	...	43·94
Ahmedabad	89·6	76·7	...	32·51
Deesa	88·8	73·4	...	37·41
Neemuch	83·0	69·8	...	24·01
Indore	80·6	69·1	...	24·07
Jubbulpore	81·5	74·8	0·04	56·01
Saugor	85·1	73·0	0·07	43·68
Hoshangabad	84·1	73·4	...	35·16
Khandwa	84·7	73·1	...	17·47
Akola	87·7	73·1	...	29·42
Amraoti	85·8	74·2	0·01	25·41
Nagpur	87·6	73·6	0·62	40·12
Chanda	85·5	75·0	0·14	49·70
Raipur	87·7	72·6	0·21	42·02
Bombay	82·1	76·2	0·03	47·12
Ratnagiri	83·8	73·8	...	74·66
Mormugao	83·0	74·7	...	101·33
Karwar	82·8	...	...	130·29
Malvan	88·4	70·1	...	9·90
Ahmednagar	82·4	70·0	...	9·57
Poona	87·0	67·8	0·02	12·81
Sholapur	83·8	72·4	...	15·33
Vijapur	84·2	69·2	...	4·73
Belgaum	78·3	63·1	...	51·03
Aurangabad	83·7	68·7	...	15·54
Nizamabad (Indur)	81·9	71·7	...	36·28
Hyderabad	82·8	72·7	...	17·66
Mangalore	82·7	74·9	...	138·29
Calicut	80·8	73·1	...	88·19
Cochin	85·7	77·3	0·02	69·47
Colombo	85·0	77·0	0·10	8·25
Masulipatam	91·3	79·6	...	14·19
Bellary	83·0	74·8	...	2·97
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...
Madras	91·0	77·0	0·11	8·35
Bangalore	81·3	65·8	...	8·19
Coimbatore	87·4	70·3	0·01	2·06
Trichinopoly	90·6	74·3	0·67	9·24
Negapatam	89·4	75·0	...	9·33

In column wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate, S=Strong, G=Gale, H=Hurricane.

Bombay Local Rainfalls:—J. J. H. = 0·23 (65·89); G. T. H. = 0·21 (62·83); St. G. H. = 0·24 (62·30); C. P. = 0·03 (47·12).

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 8th September was 29·827 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 14 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 6 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE SANDUR STATE.

THE "MADRAS MAIL" :—The State of Sandur on the borders of the Bellary District, is one of these interesting little "enclaves" in British territory which owe their independence, nay their very existence, to the "PAX BRITANNICA." It pursues its peaceful way almost unknown, except to the few officials who come in contact with the State and its people on behalf of the British Government. Rao Bahadur T. Kothandaram Naidu is the Dewan of the State and annually he submits a Report on the administration of the State to the Political Agent, the Collector of Bellary, who forwards it to the Government of Madras with his comments. Sandur has an area of only 164 square miles, a population of 11,200, and its gross revenue based on an average of five years is Rs. 57,455. The Chief is a Mahratta and belongs to the Ghorpade Family, well-known in Indian history for the achievements of the member of the family from which it takes his name. When the Mahrattas were a power in the land, especially in the Deccan uplands, we heard of a Mahratta Chieftain beleaguring one of the hill fortresses which are so common in that part of India situated on the summit of a rocky eminence, the only path to the top was too well guarded to allow the besiegers any chance of taking the place by assault. In the camp of the attacking force there was a wily Mahratta, who thought of a method of getting to the top, and that by way of the frowning cliff which guarded one side of the fortress. He got a "ghorpad," or giant lizard, and, attaching a rope to its body, drove it up the face of the cliff. When he thought that it had reached the top, he pulled the rope, which induced the lizard to ensconce itself in a cranny, and the harder the rope was pulled the more desperately it clung. This was exactly what was wanted, and the ingenious Mahratta, aided by the rope, swarmed up the face of the cliff, released the lizard, and then hauled up a chosen band of men who fell on the garrison of the fortress and put them to the sword. In these piping times of peace, when these Deccan fortresses are being preserved as historical relics, the Rajahs of the Sandur State remember and are proud of their descent from the Chief who thought of so ingenious a way of getting the better of his opponents.

The present Rajah, we learn from the last Annual Report of the State, is in his sixteenth year, and one result of his minority has been that the State has been able to recuperate and recover from the indebtedness into which it was plunged by the late Rajah. The Rajah lives at Bellary, under the care of a tutor, and was recently married to the sister of the Chief of Akkalkot. When he comes to be ruler of the State he will find it a more prosperous heritage than it was left him, thanks to the efficient administration of the Dewan and also to the discovery of manganese in large quantities in the State. The General Sandur Mining Co. has extensive mining concessions there and the State benefits correspondingly. The Budget Estimate of receipts for the current year includes an initial fee of Rs, 50,000 paid for a mining concession over an area of about 27 square miles, and Rs. 25,000, an annual payment which the Company has agreed to pay as a minimum dead rent in lieu of royalties of 6 as. per ton on manganese and 6 pies per ton on iron ore won and removed or used locally. Besides these large accretions to the ordinary revenue an increase of Rs. 12,847 is expected in the 'Abkari revenue, owing to the introduction of a proper Excise system. The year is expected to close with a balance of Rs. 1,90,332, viz., Rs. 25,232 in cash and Rs. 1,65,000 in Government securities. Of this latter amount Rs. 85,000 represents the accumulated savings of past years, and the balance, Rs. 80,000, is the amount that the exceptional prosperity of the current year has enabled the Dewan to put by into the reserve, and this notwithstanding that a sum of Rs. 20,000 was taken out of current revenue to pay for the Rajah's wedding expenses.

The Political Agent, Mr. R. A. Graham, I.C.S., reviews the Dewan's Report in some detail, and his general conclusion is that the State was administered with efficiency, and in this the Government of Madras agree. But they very appropriately point out that the people should have some share in the prosperity that has followed in the wake of the mining operations. In view of the large surplus of revenue over expenditure, the Dewan should be instructed, say the Government, to consider carefully whether more money could not be usefully spent on education, on public works, especially those for water supply, and other objects. "It is observed", the Government further say, "that only 17 per cent. of the school-going population attends school and the Police appear to be underpaid."

MOROCCAN AFFAIRS.

THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE":—Morocco has again become the danger-spot in the world's politics and Europe—or at all events the chief Bourses—is on tenterhooks lest Germany and France should fall out over the question. Everything is being done with the greatest correctness and discretion, but the significance of such an innocent move as the return of the German Consul to Fez has been grasped at once by everyone concerned. That together with the more open declaration that Mulai Hafid deserves to be recognised by the Powers, is a continuation in politer form of the policy inaugurated by the Kaiser's tumultuous visit to Tangier, with its disquieting consequences. Germany's precipitate action cannot be explained away as anything else than an attempt to win a minor moral victory at the expense of French prestige. France is in no mood to invite quarrels at this moment, and there is little likelihood of the incident taking a serious turn. But it throws rather a lurid light on the motives of German policy in the Moroccan question. That policy has never excited much sympathy in Britain owing to the present bias in favour of France, but a plausible case may be made out by apologists for Germany, such as Mr. Edward Dicey, who writes in the "Empire Review." His argument is that Germany has never done more than was just necessary to preserve the independence of Morocco, menaced as it was by designs for a French Protectorate. According to this view Germany was quite content with the results of the Algeciras Conference, because it formally guaranteed the independence of Morocco. The general consensus of opinion in Europe, it may be remarked, and the attitude of the German press itself at the time, and the Kaiser's notorious telegram thanking Austria for being a good second in the dispute—all these put a very different complexion on the proceedings of the Conference and on Germany's reception of them. It is only natural that in order to exonerate one side it should be necessary to impute Machiavellian motives to the other. Thus Mr. Dicey is convinced that France has been supporting Abdel Aziz with the idea of establishing a Protectorate and virtual military occupation of the country on the pretext of maintaining the rightful Sultan on the throne. MM. Pichon and Clemenceau have again and again disclaimed such intentions, and indeed a great military enterprise was never in the minds even of the "Forward School" in France, but only peaceful penetration. Now France is evidently preparing to recognise Mulai Hafid in due course, and after the proper diplomatic delays and compromises, but Germany has rushed in ahead of all the other Powers, and no one can pretend that she is merely trying to safegurd the "status quo."

FLOODS IN THE KARACHI DISTRICT.

THE "SIND GAZETTE":—It is seldom that disasters come singly. On the top of the high inundation of the year 1906-07, when the blessings of a high river and good rainfall were nullified by a series of breaches more or less severe in the river bunds and canal embankments of the Karachi district followed a year of drought and water supply so deficient as to give reason for apprehension of scarcity in a tract considered generally immune from famine. The current season has now been ushered in with heavy rainfall approximating 30 inches in the course of a few days and flooding the practically rainless track of the southern portion of the Karachi district: this has caused such widespread distress, loss of life and property, as to necessitate the inauguration of a local relief fund. The Press Notes of 24th July and 10th August have put the public in possession of fairly complete information regarding the distress, while the continued and repeated breaches on the Railway line have also brought home in a forcible manner to residents of this town, what the damage generally caused in the district must be! As though not satisfied with the distress inflicted on the unfortunate agriculturists of this district, the river has during the past few days risen rapidly and continued to record the ominously high flood level of over 22½ feet for a week at Kotri. Happily the waters have now commenced to fall: had it risen any higher the town of Kotri must inevitably have been flooded and the whole of the Lar or lower parts of the Karachi and Hyderabad districts would have been submerged. As it is, reports have reached us of a series of serious breaches in both the right and left banks of the river bunds in the Tatta and Shahbander divisions of Karachi. It is understood that the engineers have found it impossible to close some of these breaches owing to the impetuous rush of water: it is stated that the waters have been flush with the bunds and the whole country has been protected from devastation only by unremitting vigilance on the part of the subordinate staff of the P. W. D. and by heaping ridges of earth on the bund tops. Private letters to hand and the season reports indicate that practically the whole of the Tatta, Ghorabari, parts of the Mirpur Sakro talukas on the right bank, the Sujawal and parts of Jati and Shahbander talukas on the left bank are under water. By this time the hopes of saving any portion of the staple food, the rice crop of these parts, must have been ruined, and the condition of the people which successive adverse seasons have already rendered wretched must now be deplorable. Just at present it is impossible to suggest remedial measure beyond those which the authorities are already adopting, but we cannot help thinking that in a tract which has been overladen by such a succession of disasters, Government would be well advised to consider whether the situation does not demand a suspension of land revenue collections for the current season in the afflicted areas. We understand that the Superintending Engineers, accompanied by the Collector of Karachi, intend taking a week's tour down the river from Kotri to personally see the various breaches in the river bund and investigate the condition of the country on the spot. We have no doubt, that if the situation demands, Government will not hesitate to do all in their power to alleviate the prevailing distress.

CANALS IN CEYLON.

THE "TIMES OF CEYLON":—Sir West Ridgeway once stated that it would not be "playing the game" to neglect the Puttalam-Colombo canal to drive traffic on to the railway after it had been built. This was an observation that, expressed in an informal way, is useful to quote in the controversy about the proposed railway, but could not bind any succeeding Governor, as those who agitated for the railway to carry produce at specially low rates would quickly discover if the railway did not get enough traffic to pay its way. The statement was not made in a binding form; and it would be a grave question whether a Governor could make a declaration that would actually bind his successor, short of a legal document. The Secretary of State's "imprimatur" would be required; and the Secretary of State himself could be changed at any time. Even if the same Secretary of State remained in office, lapse of time might show that a modification of policy was necessary. We would say nothing that would detract from the public conception of the continuity of Government policy and administration, which is its strength; but we would not have the equally-important fact forgotten that progress means change and circumstances may prevent the fulfilment of any promise not morally binding on the successors of those who made the promise. This was shown in another railway matter. The planters undertook to pay certain rates on our main line. They made no reservation but the promise was made as a guarantee to the authorities that the railway, if constructed, would not be a burden to the general revenue. When the line paid so well that a reduction in rates became possible out of profits, the planting community were entitled to agitate for a concession. The Government has been known to let competing roads go out of repair; how much less chance has a canal? If the margin of profit proved a small one, property-owners would simply be told that the railway had been made at their request and they were expected to use it, not on their own terms, but on the terms ruling for similar produce on similar railways in other parts of the island. The southern coast-line goes through a poorer country, according to the Chilaw and Puttalam advocates, and yet these say they cannot pay the same rates for the same facilities of transport which indicates that either they are trying to drive a special bargain, or that they are not so very urgently in need of the railway at the price other people, have been willing to pay to get it.

WALKING along the Blackpool sands, the Bishop of Manchester reached his central mission pulpit from behind, and found his youthful son addressing the crowd, and listened attentively behind a screen. When Mr. Knox got down, the Bishop stepped out, and proudly patted the surprised young man on the shoulder. Commencing his own address, Dr. Knox said a Birmingham gardener once exclaimed of an American Bishop: "Oh, if I could only get some cuttings from him," and added, "You have heard my son. Some cuttings from him would make a better bishop than you have got to-day."

IT was at Gastein, between two glasses of Sprudel, that Bismarck and Andrassy laid the foundation of the Triple Alliance. It was at Ems that Benedetti spoke the fateful words out of which grew the new German Empire. Biarritz was the scene of Bismarck's famous temptation of Napoleon III., and it was by the mineral springs of Plombieres in the Vosges that Cavour had the momentous interview with the Emperor which made Italian unity. A less known, and, happily, less successful, incident of the same kind was the late Count Muravieff's holiday jaunt to San Sebastian in October, 1899, to form a European coalition to intervene in the South African War.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

CHAOTIC BENGAL.

The "Parsi":—We have, fortunately, nothing on this side of India to compare with the rotten state of things in Bengal, where, in spite of the brighter outlook a week or two ago, the political situation does not appear to improve at all. Here, at least, there is some openness about professions, but in Bengal a man will be indulging in a loyal celebration one day and the police will be searching his house for bombs the next. The Raja of Narajole fell under suspicion and had his house raided this week, and nobody seems to be above suspicion. The painful part of the business is that in Bengal it is as often as not wealthy leaders of native society who are, not preachers of sedition, but suspected conspirators. That there is a good deal of money behind the anarchist societies is evident. The general style in which the administration has been conducted—the laxity of which Alipore Jail is only a sample, the aloofness which leaves not only social amenities but duty itself as something that can be attended to by subordinates, lies, no doubt, near the root of the trouble. The separation of the judicial and the executive is said to have had a rather grotesque effect in these troublous times. When the Magistrate was head of the police and directed a prosecution he was generally ready to grant immediate bail when he could safely do so.

But now that the magistrate is a man apart with a judicial mind not to be warped by executive functions, he is often not to be found at the moment required or is not prepared to grant bail in a case that he knows nothing about.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S CLEMENCY.

The "Parsi":—His Excellency the Governor has again shown his clemancy by pardoning a second batch of the prisoners sentenced to various terms of imprisonment for taking part in the recent riots. Nowhere has Sir George Clarke's largeness of mind been better shown than in his dealing with the trouble the city of Bombay has recently passed through. We are by no means enthusiastic as a general rule about the liberation of prisoners—what they gain by their liberty society loses. But when it is a case of merely being carried away by the evanescent feelings of passing excitement, the culprits are on a footing quite different from that of hardened criminals. The excitement having evaporated they will have learnt their lesson, and the record of the sentence will be just as sound a deterrent from future disorderliness as would its full service. His Excellency has proved himself firm without harshness and merciful without weakness, and his considerateness for those who have fallen under the displeasure of the law is sure to make an excellent impression and to do much to mollify strained feelings. It is a fitting complement to his proclamation to the people of Bombay, and proves that he has every confidence that they will, in all grades of society, fulfil the injunction therein pronounced to take to heart the lessons of the disturbances. It is to be hoped that citizens of all ranks and opinions will combine to justify that confidence, and co-operate "for the preservation of law and order and to promote the city's interrupted progress and prosperity."

The "Indian Spectator":—It is something for Bombay to be proud of that, while in other presidencies the newspapers are full of reports of criminal proceedings against batches after batches of alleged plotters and rioters, we have to record the clemency shown by H. E. the Governor to batches of rioters who acted under a momentary impulse and apparently at the instigation of a few men behind the scenes. The second batch, whose sentences were reduced last week, has benefited to a much greater extent than the first, who had been sentenced in most cases to only three weeks' imprisonment. The Government has thus tempered justice with mercy. Is this policy of combining generosity with firmness not worthy to be publicly eulogised? There are some persons who plead that they have conscientious objections to dissociating themselves from the "party of violence," for they cannot admit that there is any reason to suspect them of sympathy with the excesses of that party. But there can be no objection to their commending publicly the policy of Government in making vigorous efforts to maintain the peace of the land and at the same time showing leniency where it is due. Some amount of perplexity seems to have been felt in many quarters as to how the Government's invitation to the law-abiding citizens to dissociate themselves from the violators of the law may be responded to, without making it appear to the world that what ought to have been done spontaneously was done in obedience to a mandate. The Government's own clemency shows the leaders of public opinion a way out of the difficulty.

THE BOMBAY CONSTITUTIONISTS.

The "Indu Prakash".—We are glad to find that the leaders of the Bombay Constitutionalist party—we use the words in lieu of the familiar but unedifying expression "Moderates"—are on the move and taking active steps to give effect to the Allahabad Convention Committee's Congress constitution, in the framing of which and more so in getting it adopted, they indeed took a part of which they may well be proud. The Bombay Committee of the Convention is under the constitution the nucleus of the Provincial Congress Committee, but it has to add others under conditions to be framed and then to proceed to affiliate institutions and organize District Congress Committees. For this purpose and in order to push up the constitutionalist propaganda, the first meeting of our Provincial Committee is to be held to-morrow. We have every faith that though a bit late, our leaders, now that they have begun to move, will keep moving quick and continuously. And each movement will be the necessary and eloquent counterpart of that attitude of patient firmness and righteous self-confidence which has led them hitherto to hold the scales evenly between the prebureaucratic stand-stills, on the one hand, and the pro-extremistic conscious or unconscious revolutionaries, on the other. Madras has led the way in the new work, of which the Congress Convention at Surat was the preface, and the meeting at Allahabad the first chapter. No small thanks are due to Madras for gallantly coming forth to invite the first session of the reorganized constitutional Congress.

THE EXPANSION OF BOMBAY.

The "Indian Spectator":—The Bombay Government's resolution on the development of Salsette as a residential area may be taken to be an indication of the unflagging zeal with which H. E. the Governor has been attacking the problem of the development of Bombay. The two questions are mutually inseparable, for if residence in Salsette is popularised, the congestion in Bombay will be greatly relieved. There have been conflicting views put forward in the press as to why buildings are not multiplying at a more rapid rate in Salsette, and we have several times asked for an authoritative inquiry such as the Government has now ordered. The building fines are made a ground of complaint every year in the Legislative Council. Since the last revision of the rules the complaints have somewhat abated. Yet the Hon. Mr Parekh made a brief reference to the subject in June last. In replying to the Hon. Member, the Hon. Mr. Muir Mackenzie announced that the Government were about to appoint a special officer to inquire into the possibilities of the development in Salsette and a Committee to draw up a scheme for the purpose. Two months have since elapsed, and the Government again say that they are about to issue orders on the appointment of an officer. No doubt sheets of foolscap must have been filled with a discussion of his pay and allowances and the establishment to be allowed to him. It may be expected from these preliminaries that the inquiry will be somewhat long and thorough. Various important questions have been referred to the officer, and he will have no easy task before him in consequence of the controversial and speculative nature of some of the points on which he will have to make a report.

The "Rast Goftar":—Bombay would be eternally grateful to H. E Sir George Clarke, if, before the consigns the portfolio of his office to the charge of a successor, he has been able to formulate a scheme which will meet the present residential needs of the city. The urban expansion of Bombay is progressing with a vigour that will render the solution of the housing problem ten fold more difficult after a decade than it is now, unless a co-extensive and co-ordinate project is framed and carried out, not only with an eye to relieving existing congestion but to providing for future exigencies. It is no idle compliment to Sir George Clarke to state that the city is fortunate in owning in its governor a ruler who, besides combining in himself the attributes of a genuine statesman and sympathetic administrator, is endowed with the knowledge of an expert in engineering. As such the fact is not concealed from him that no scheme of city improvement would be complete that does not take account of the prospects of utilizing the suburbs for residential purposes. Twelve years ago, the outskirts of Bombay were a closed door to its residents, until the plague intervened and taught them a gruesome lesson. But the suburban exodus has not reached a stage as would appreciably relieve the city of its congestion. The utilization of Salsette would mainly benefit the middle class for whom, practically, very little has yet been done by way of lightening the burden of house rentals which press them so heavily under existing circumstances. If their needs are successfully met, the housing problem would be solved in its most important part. Want of facility of cheap and rapid communication is the principal obstacle in the way of a free and unrestricted exodus to outskirt stations, and until this problem is solved, the population of the suburbs is not likely to make much headway. This matter is as important as the question of an adequate supply of water, to which attention has been drawn in the Government's communique on the subject. That Government's attention has been partly drawn to this subject is shown by the fact that, while inviting the opinion of public bodies on the question of the development of Bombay, their views were solicited on the possibilities of inducing mill-hands to move northwards to the suburbs by means of cheap workmen's trains. As we then pointed out, the scheme was not likely to be much taken advantage of by the working population. The masses of the people, i. e., the workmen, factory hands and those who belong to the lowest strata of society, would not find it to their interest to shift to the outskirts.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind":—In common with all India, and even afflicted Transvaal which has not forgotten him, we offer our cordial congratulations to our G. O. M. on attaining his 84th year on Friday last. Bombay has worthily cherished her affection for him as usual but the most unique function on the birthday anniversary was the gathering of Indian ladies in the elegant mansion of Mr. Dharamsi Morarji Goculdas under the presidency of Mrs. Sarola Devi, of Lahore, an accomplished and public spirited Bengal lady. The meeting was admirably organised by Mrs. Gajar, and equally accomplished Gujarati lady, the wife of our scientific professor who has been unobtrusively applying his knowledge practically to industries and arts. Bombay should feel proud both of Mr. and Mrs. Gajar. The key-note of the proceedings was Mr. Dadabhoy's early career as a social reformer, specially as the pioneer of Female Education in the Western Presidency. The meeting itself was a striking testimony to the magnificent fruit of that pioneer work of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji whose heart will rejoice at what was said of that great work on Friday last. The cordial felicitations of His Excellency the Governor are highly valued by all classes of the community, while the G. O. M's reply is characteristic in reference to passing events with their dark shadows. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji has unflinching faith in the Spirit of British Justice, however it may sometimes be erratic or fugitive.

The "Gujerati" We tender our hearty congratulations to Mr. Dadabhai Nowrojee on his attaining his eighty-fourth year. It is not given to every one to live such a long and useful life. It is given to few only to command sincere respect and reverence at the hands of all races and creeds, and amongst those few Mr. Dadabhai takes the premier place. A community that can produce a Dadabhai has reasons to be justly proud, and if it can keep up his traditions and emulate his great example, it will have still greater reasons to be proud. A land that can produce a Dadabhai need not despair of its future, if only his countrymen know how to cherish and follow the glorious example of an illustrious patriot like the Grand Old Man of India. It is a source of universal gratification that Mr. Dadabhai has, since his return to the land he has so ardently loved, been in better health than in England. This week grateful prayers have been offered up to heaven by thousands of his countrymen for having preserved their dear old Dadabhai so long.

In the parish magazine for Stoke, near Coventry, is the following letter:—"Dear Sir,—I am only a humble button, placed by a generous friend in the collection bag at Stoke Church. As my owner most grievously feels my loss, I should much like to come into his possession again. Probably he would like me to be placed in the pocket in which he keeps his purse—to be a constant reminder to him that he must check for the future such a munificent burst of generosity.—Ever your most humble, Button."

"THE GREATEST MIRACLE.

The article appearing in a previous issue referring to the venerable Swami Dharmananda Mahavarateez' endorsement of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills for the cure of various complaints caused by kidney disorders was investigated at 23|1, Sitaram Ghose's Street, Calcutta, where he resides. When asked if it was true that he had given Doan's Backache Kidney Pills the name of "The Greatest Miracle," he said:—

I am an author, a religious instructor, and a regular contributor to the leading Bengali Magazines, reviews, weekly and daily newspapers, including Anglo-Indian Journals of good reputation.

An unusual large number of journalists, authors, orators and men in public life, in this country die prematurely of kidney disease or diabetes, and the best and most renowned of them have died of the latter.

It is an unimpeachable and unassailable fact that many have been greatly benefited by Doan's Kidney Pills. As regards my own humble self, I have to inform you that I had marked symptoms, and fearing that I was suffering from diabetes I was examined be a skilled physician who pronounced my disease to by the first stage of diabetes, after a very minute analysis of my urine, also by the specific gravity of same, it was conclusively proved to be so. I used Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and I can say with grateful feelings, which are uppermost in my mind, that I am absolutely free from all symptoms of diabetes or kidney disease. This is my individual experience.

As regards those to whom Doan's Backache Kidney Pills were prescribed for, all with the exception of one gentleman, thankfully testify to their efficacy. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills restore health to the delicate kidney organism, helping the kidneys to purify the blood and remove the liquid poison that cause backache, rheumatism, urinary trouble, dropsy, diabetes and Bright's disease.

Sold by medicine dealers who will not offer something else for the sake of a large profit, at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 for 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

If you mention this paper your order will be sent postage and packing free.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

HOLIDAY FASHION IN FRANCE.

Except for what is hidden in the workrooms of the dressmakers' and milliners,' Paris fashion is now to be seen chiefly at Trouville and Deauville, writes our French Lady correspondent. The celebrated Rue de Paris on the Trouville beach is thronged every morning between eleven and half past twelve with all the people who, a few weeks ago, gave to Paris the brilliant aspect for which it is renowned during the season. From the little red and white striped tents, turning their backs on the sea and looking on the boarded promenade, one sees perhaps the most dazzling sight of its kind in the world, for there Fashion lets herself go, and that with all the lack of self-consciousness which marks her irrevocably French. In her holiday mood she literally revels in eccentricities, and whether her costume be for bathing, walking, or for wearing in the Casino, it is safe to say it is something extravagant. For her morning bathe, however, she is limited in cut and material, as not for her, any more than for Canute of ancient fame, will the waves change the order of their going and coming nor yet the wetness thereof. Thus one sees always the maillot, the decollete tunic and the more or less becoming cap. It is only in their colour that they vary and in their different degrees of tightness. I have seen one in white serge trimmed with white braid, the blouse buttoning at the side with large serge covered buttons. The knickers are fairly wide and are finished with three rows of braid, one broad and two narrow.

PROMENADE GOWNS.

For the morning promenade the gowns are both short and long, but in both instances woman look rather like perambulating mushrooms, so huge are the hats and so skimpy the skirts. Imagine a pale yellow linen, the skirt falling in meagre folds from a high waist and trimmed on the side pleat, the front pleat, and the back with black linen buttons in double rows of three attached to imitation button-holes, also in black. The corsage is trimmed with black cord, arranged in a conventional design, while the gimp and very tight long sleeves are in tucked net. Surmounting this is a huge white hat trimmed with enormous sulphur wings! No, however, one may try, it is impossible to admire such a silhouette, even though the little feet below the skimpy skirt are encased in the loveliest of sulphur suede shoes and silk stockings, darling things in themselves, but not sufficiently important to dim the exaggeration of the head-dress. For afternoon wear the costumes are much more graceful. I have in my mind a charming gown in grey and white mousseline de soie, clinging round the hips, but full round the feet, the corsage, with a high waist-band of pastel blue Liberty is further trimmed with motifs of blue and white silk passementerie round the yoke of Malines lace, and at the base of the high collar runs a narrow blue cravat in Liberty, knotted into a bow in front, from which hang little balls of silk. The long, tight sleeves are also in Malines, finished off by a ruche. The hat worn with this gown is of white Italian straw, lined with palest blue, and trimmed with blue and white hydrangeas. Round about it is wound a gauzy veil, as indeed are most of the hats, for the Parisienne values her complexion, be it due to art or nature. Indications for the autumn are so vague as to be almost non-existent, but in a very few weeks from now we shall know what Fate has in store for us, and be rejoicing or making the best of things, according to the figure with which nature has endowed us.

CRITICS OF THE BISHOPS' THOUGHTS.

Here are some Press criticisms of the Resolutions of the Lambeth Conference and the Encyclical Letters:—

"Almost everyone," says the "Church Times," "on opening the Letter published last Saturday, will have turned first to see what the assembled Anglican Episcopate had to say on these grave and perplexing subjects. It is as humiliating to read, is it must have been humiliating to pen, the confession of helplessness, and to use the expression of the Letter itself, 'failure.' 'We are aware,' the Bishops say, 'that upon some of the questions which have been raised on the subject of marriage we are speaking with less decision than may be expected, and that there are questions with regard to which we fail altogether to give such guidance as in some parts of our Communion are gravely needed.'"

LAPSES INTO TIMIDITY.

"On the whole," says the "Guardian," "we may fairly say that, notwithstanding its occasional lapses into timidity, the Confer ence has done at least as good a work as any of its predecessors. In the nature of things rashness is the last fault such a body is likely to commit, and, when all has been said, there is abundant reason for thankfulness for the orderly progress in the life of the Church which is marked by these gatherings and for the high level of character, learning, and devotion to its highest interests of the fathers of the Church."

"The letter of the Archbishop and the Resolutions show," says the "Record," "that the chief concern of the prelates has been to avoid making declarations on controversial questions and to recall the mind of the Church to the great purpose of its being. It will be argued by those who were looking to the Conference for light and leading upon certain well-defined ecclesiastical problems that this was not a very heroic course to take, and it may be admitted at once that there are sings in the Encyclical and in the Resolutions of a nervousness and timidity which are not creditable to the Bishops as a body. But, current controversies apart, there will be, we are persuaded, a large measure of thankfulness that the Conference has revived the idea of service as the greatest mission of the Church."

TRUE STATESMANSHIP.

"The Encyclical and the Resolutions issued by the Bishops, Archbishops, and Metropolitans composing the Lambeth Conference will no doubt be described by a certain section of the Anglican Communion as 'weak,' 'irresolute,' 'trimming,' and so forth. In our opinion," says the "Spectator," "however, they are in no sense deserving of such condemnation, but are wise, reasonable, and far-reaching documents which reveal true statesmanship by their refusal to take action which might easily plunge the Anglican Communion into doubt, difficulty, and disorder. Those who are armed with plenary authority and can enforce their behests may make absolute rules and give specific directions. A body like the Lambeth Conference, which makes no claim to exercise direct authority, must be content to lay down principles of guidance rather than to issue orders."

"On the whole," says the "Saturday Review," "however, this Pastoral shows more eagerness to be abreast of the times than to breast the times. The Bishops were urged by the Press to avoid 'recondite questions of doctrine and ecclesiastical law' and to deal with 'those larger and more palpitating problems of religious work by which alone'—it was quaintly added—'souls are saved and popular sympathy is won.' They have tried honestly to do this, but we listen in vain for a thrilling trumpet-call."

NONCONFORMIST VIEW.

The "British Weekly" says that the declaration as to the Creeds "is enough to claim the deepest and most respectful attention for all that follows it." Of the Resolution on Reunion of Episcopalians and Presbyterians, it says: "The Scotland of the present century is not going to repudiate the claims, the struggles, and the anguish of the centuries that are past. Much was won by these contendings, which will be kept at all costs. Far more hopeful and satisfactory are the resolutions about Intercommunion. The weakest of all the Resolutions is that on the Athanasian Creed. A declaration against the Athanasian Creed would have been an act of true Christian courage and wisdom."

A HOSPITAL NURSE

Nervous Disorders, Exhaustion, Overwrought Nerves—

Over and over again clever and capable people find themselves without a scrap of energy to do the work that is offered them, and this actually was the predicament of a skilled and experienced hospital nurse, who tells us she was so prostrated by nervous exhaustion and overwork, that had it not been for the abundant energy and nerve force she derived from Phosferine, she must have refused a most desirable appointment. Our correspondent states that whenever she feels her work getting 'too much' for her she braces up her system with a course of Phosferine; such an assurance from a trained hospital nurse is practical evidence of the unfailing efficacy of Phosferine in all nervous disorders. There is proof—absolute *proof*, from the Royal Families of Europe, proof from great doctors like Dr. Gordon Stables, M.D., C.M., from famous singers like Caruso, athletes so renowned as C. B. Fry and Apollo, proof final and conclusive that whatever nervous disorder they suffered from, Phosferine *cured* it, however exhausted the system was, Phosferine *recreated* and *increased* their energy and vitality.

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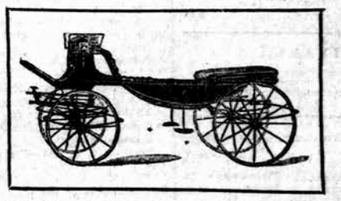

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

TILAK SEDITION CASE.

Leave to Appeal Refused.

YESTERDAY, in the High Court, there was a large attendance of professional gentlemen and others in the Court, in which the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor delivered judgment on the rule "nisi" issued by their Lordships, calling upon the Crown to show cause why a certificate should not be granted to Bal Gangadhar Tilak, that his case was a fit one to send before the Privy Council. B. G. Tilak, it will be remembered, was convicted at the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court of sedition, and was sentenced by the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar to six years' transportation and a fine of Rs. 1,000.

Mr. Robertson, Acting Advocate-General, instructed by Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Mr. Joseph Baptista, instructed by Messrs. Raghavvaya, Bhimji, and Nagindas, appeared for the accused.

The Chief Justice, in giving judgment said:—This is a Rule granted by us on a petition for a certificate that the decision of the Judge and Jury in the case of Imperator versus B. G. Tilak is a fit subject for appeal to His Majesty in Council. Before granting the Rule, we required counsel for the petitioner to specify the grounds upon which he was prepared to support his application. He then argued that a certificate should be granted as prayed for each of the reasons specified in paras 32 to 35 of the petition. After hearing his arguments we decided that it was necessary to call on the Crown to show cause upon any points except points (b) (s) and (t) of para 32 of the petition, and we accordingly granted a rule upon those points only.

THE RULE TO THE CROWN.

The Rule has now been argued. We can only grant the required certificate, if, in our opinion, the case is a fit one for appeal. The test of fitness is furnished by various decisions of the Judicial Committee which show the circumstances under which they will entertain appeals in criminal cases. It is sufficient to refer to "In re Carew" 1897 A. C. page 719, and "Dinizulu versus Attorney-General of Zululand"; 61 Law Times, page 740, in both of which the judgment was delivered by Lord Halsbury. In the former case the Rule was stated thus: "It is only necessary to say that, save in very exceptional cases, leave to appeal in respect of a criminal investigation is not granted by this Board. The Rule is accurately stated as follows, in the case, to which their Lordships referred in the course of argument: In re Dillet, 12 A. C., page 459: "Her Majesty will not review or interfere with the course of criminal proceedings unless it is shown that by a disregard of the forms of legal process or by some violation of the principles of natural justice, or otherwise, substantial and grave injustice has been done." In the latter case the Lord Chancellor said: "It appears to them that nothing could be more destructive to the administration of criminal justice than a sort of notion that any criminal case which was tried in any colony from which an appeal lay to this Committee can be brought here on appeal, not upon the broad grounds of some departure from the principles of natural justice, but because some form or technicality has not been sufficiently observed. That is a principle, which, they believe never has been permitted, and never, they trust, will be permitted."

THE CERTIFICATE.

Therefore, before granting the certificate asked for we must be satisfied that there is reasonable ground for thinking that grave and substantial injustice may have been done by reason of some departure from the principles of natural justice. We are not sitting as a Court of Error. It is not for us decide whether such injustice has in fact been done. We have merely to be satisfied that reasonable case has been made out.

THE TRIAL.

The petitioner was tried before Daver J. and a special jury on a charge framed under Section 124A, Indian Penal Code, in respect of an article published in the "Kesari" of which he was editor and proprietor, on the 12th of May, 1908, and on another charge under Section 124A and one under Section 153A in respect of an article in the "Kesari" of the 9th June 1908. He was found guilty and sentenced on each of the first and second charges to three years' transportation and on the third charge to a fine of Rs. 1,000.

PRISONER'S COUNSEL'S ARGUMENT.

It is now argued that the trial was illegal as being in contravention of the provisions of Section 233, Criminal Procedure Code, which lays down that for every distinct offence there shall be a separate charge and every such charge shall be tried separately, except in the cases mentioned in Sections 234, 235, 236 and 239.

The accused was originally charged separately before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on the 29th June under Sections 124A and 153A in respect of the article of the 12th May and under the same sections in respect of the article of the 9th June. He was committed to the High Court Sessions for trial on both sets of charges. In the Sessions Court (as appears from the note of the official shorthand writer corrected by the learned Judge) the Advocate General appearing for the prosecution asked that the accused should be tried on the four charges at one trial, contending that the articles forming the subject of the charge and certain other articles intermediate in point of time, formed one transaction, in which the offences charged had all been committed, and that therefore the joinder was permissible under Section 235 (1) of the Criminal Procedure Code. The learned Judge objected that if the charges were consolidated there would be four charges. The Advocate-General then said he would not put the accused up on the charge under Section 153A in respect of the first article. The accused, who conducted his own case, with the assistance of several well-known lawyers, objected first that there was no provision of the Code by which different charges could be amalgamated, as proposed, and secondly that, although the articles were in the course of the same transaction, yet they formed different subjects altogether, and it would be more convenient to have them tried separately, and confusing if they were taken together, that sections 234 and 235 were permissive, while section 233 was imperative, that the articles were separate articles dealing with separate aspects of the question, and did not form part of one transaction. Eventually, the learned Judge said he thought it would be extremely desirable, and in the interest of the accused himself, that there should be one trial, and that the whole question should be before one jury; the accused under section 233 was entitled to be tried separately, unless the provisions of sections 234, 235 236 and 239 came into operation. He had grave doubts as to the applicability of section 235 as there would be some difficulty in holding that separate newspaper articles, written week after week, would come under the same transaction, but he had no difficulty in ordering the trial under section 234, provided the charges did not exceed three. The trial then commenced on three charges, one under section 124 A on the article of the 12th May, and one under section 124 A, and another under section 153A on the article of the 9th June with the result above stated.

POINTS TO BE RESERVED.

After the verdict and before sentence, the accused applied that certain points should be reserved and referred under section 434, Criminal Procedure Code, for the decision of a Full Bench. The points mentioned are included in the points raised in the present petition. The Judge, however, declined to reserve any points. Dealing now with the legal argument addressed to us that the trial was altogether unlawful as having been in contravention of the terms of section 233, it is apparent that the argument involves two assumptions:—(1) that the offences charged were not "committed by the same person in a series of acts so connected together as to form the same transaction," and therefore did not fall within the scope of section 235 (1); and (2) that the exceptions mentioned in section 233 are mutually exclusive. The justification for the first assumption is by no means apparent. Besides the preliminary discussion upon the point to which we have already referred, we note that at the trial, in addition to the articles of the 12th May and 9th June, other articles and notes published by the accused in the "Kesari" from the 12th May to the 9th June inclusive, were put in (Exhibits E to I.) The Judge, in his charge to the jury, pointed out that the subject of all the articles, including those the subject of the charge, was

THE ADVENT OF THE BOMB.

The accused himself, when opening his defence, read to the Court a written statement, in which he stated that the charged articles were part of a controversy, in which he had endeavoured to maintain and defend his views in regard to the political reforms required in India at the present day. In this connection we may also refer to paragraph 36 of the petition now before us. We think, therefore, that there are good reasons for the contention placed before us by the Advocate-General that the charges all fall within the scope of section 235 (1). Assuming, however, that the Advocate-General's contention just referred to is unsustainable, the petitioner has still to make good the second assumption, namely, that the exceptions mentioned in section 233 are mutually exclusive. The words of the section do not favour this view. If it had been intended that section 235 (2) or section 236 should not be made use of in co-operation with section 234, this intention could have been easily expressed. If the exceptions are mutually exclusive, the provisions of section 236 or 237 could never be invoked to prevent a miscarriage of justice arising from a failure to make good all the details of a charge joined with two other charges under section 224.

INTENTION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

We find it difficult to believe that the Legislature intended that a joint trial of three offences under section 234, should prevent the prosecution from establishing at the same trial the minor or alternative degrees of criminality involved in the acts complained of. For these reasons we think that the exceptions are not necessarily exclusive; and that sections 235 (2) and 236 may be resorted to in framing additional charges where the trial is of three offences of the same kind committed within the year. It is, of course, possible for ingenuity to suggest cases, in which the full exercise by the Court of the permissive powers conferred by the sections which we have been discussing, may produce embarrassment. In such cases the discretionary powers of the Court still remains to decline to avail itself of its full powers. The view which commends itself to us also taken by another Bench of this Court in the recent case of Imp. vs. Tribhowands Parshotamdas. In our opinion, the learned Judge at the trial (though he appears to have overlooked Sec. 234 (?), might have allowed the trial to proceed on all four charges without violating the provisions of the law. If we now, for the purpose of argument assume, that the petitioner has established the second assumption also, we have still to be satisfied that reasonable grounds exist for thinking that grave and substantial injustice may have been done at the trial before we can grant the certificate.

ARGUMENT ON THE RULE.

As we understood the argument on the Rule, it is not contended that injustice has been done, except in so far as the alleged disregard of the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code in itself constitutes an injustice, but we were urged to grant a certificate as the case would be important as a precedent. We do not think the accused was in any way prejudiced by what took place at the trial. An accused person may, it is clear, be properly tried and convicted in one trial, under Sec. 124A or Sec. 153A, on charges framed on three disconnected articles. How, then, can it be said that grave and substantial injustice has been done by the arraignment and conviction of the accused on three cognate charges in respect of only two (and those not disconnected) articles? As regards the question raised by para 32 (s) and (t) of the petition, with respect to the number of separate sentences imposed, the jury found the accused guilty of three distinct offences, and the Judge awarded a punishment for them, which in the aggregate is much below the maximum punishment allowed for one of the offences under Section 124A. There has therefore been no violation of the provisions of Section 71 of the Indian Penal Code.

RULE DISCHARGED.

For the above reasons we discharge the rule. Before leaving the case, however, we think it right to point out that the Advocate-General, according to the note of the official short-hand writer, stated the charges under Sections 124A and 153A would be treated as being alternative charges, or charges framed in order to meet the possibility of one or other set of facts being proved, in which case each offence might or might not be proved. This may mean either that the 2nd and 3rd charges fell under Section 235 (2), or that they fell under Section 236. The charges so framed were not expressed to be in the alternative, and the verdict of guilty was given in respect of each charge separately. There was, we think, nothing illegal in this: but if it was the intention of the Crown that the 2nd and 3rd charges should only operate alternatively, the result intended can now be arrived at by the exercise by the Government of its powers under Chapter 29 of the Criminal Procedure Code, in respect of the sentence imposed under Section 153A upon the third charge.

MURDER OF A CASTEMAN.

MUAJA MAV VENKTA was convicted by Mr. J. J. Taleyarkhan, acting Sessions Judge of Kanara, of killing his casteman Naga Mav Manja in April last at Abbigadee, Taluka Sirsi, and was sentenced to death. An appeal by the prisoner has been disposed of in the Bombay High Court by Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton. Mr. Nilkanth Atmaram appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The caste to which the accused, as well as the deceased, belonged was the "Alyasantana" or the Matriarchate Law. They were governed by the law and they inherited to their maternal uncle. They put these uncles' names before their own, with the prefix "Mav," meaning, the maternal uncle. The Sessions Judge had made a note in the case to this effect.

The accused lived in Devadarn hamlet, in the Khamhadkon village, taluka Kundapur; he went to Sirsi to earn a living. There he took to tending the cattle of Ganesh Hegde, a cultivator. Two persons residing in Abbigadde appear to have put him in mind to kill his casteman, the deceased Naga, who was reputed to be very well-off, having amassed money. The accused was reluctant at first, (according to one of the three or four confessions he had made to judicial officers in this affair,) to kill an innocent casteman of his, merely for the sake of gain. But his abettors egged him on, and he undertook to do the deed. He went to him, and tried to form a friendship on the ground that he had got a handsome niece, whom he was desirous to bestow on him (Naga) in marriage. Naga declined the proferred match, curtly saying, was it his desire to make her claimant to his property? Then came into the mind of the accused dark and evil thoughts about killing the man. He stilled his mind with the reason that Naga is rich; he has neither wife nor child to interest his property, which will ultimately go to strangers. He lay asleep by the side of the deceased. Four or five hours after sunset, he found the deceased asleep; then taking up a crow-bar, he dealt him a blow on the left temple. The deceased moved. Then he thought life was not yet extinct, and swinging the crow-bar, he dealt him a second and a stronger blow. That finished the man. Then he went to get a spade from Hegde. The women of Hegde's house had been beating the stones out of the tamarind fruit, preparatory to form the pulp into balls. He took the spade; turned up the soil near plaintain plants; put the body in the pit; covered it with a mat, and the leaves of betle-palm. Again, he went to Hegde to borrow a lamp, under pretence that some of the cattle had gone loose. He brought the lamp, and took out the key of the deceased's big-box from the pillow-part of the man's bedding. Opening the box, he found only about Rs. 84 in rupees and small coins, instead of the hundreds he had expected to get. Part of the booty was appropriated by his instigators; they let him have some. On the following day, he went to Hedge to demand his wages for the care-taking of his cattle; Hegde gave him six annas. On the night of the murder, he went to Hegde's house to sleep stating that the deceased had gone to find a girl from Sinda Swadi; wherefore, he (the accused) was afraid to sleep by himself in the house. Hegde's people had their supper; they were eating pan-supari. He then went back to his village. He had told the truth in the hope that he would be pardoned.

The accused was found guilty on the strength of the confessions make by him, corroborated as they were by independent evidence. He was sentenced to death.

Their Lordships confirmed the sentence and dismissed the appeal.

POLICE COURT.

PROSECUTION UNDER THE FACTORY ACT.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. J W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Mr. J. D. F. Engel, First Inspector of Factories, charged Mr. J. Brady, under the Factory Act, with neglecting to keep the privies and latrines of the Jehangir Wadia Mill in a cleanly state and free from effluvia. Mr. Fereira, pleader, defended Mr. Brady.

Mr. Fereira submitted, that according to the definition of the word "factory" in the Act, privy was not a factory.

His Worship held that "privy" formed part of the factory.

His Worship, in giving his decision, said that the question was whether it had been satisfactorily established by the evidence adduced for the prosecution that Mr. Brady neglected to keep the privies in a cleanly state and free from effluvia. From the evidence of Captain Tucker, who was the only witness for the prosecution, it appeared that at the time of his inspection he found the latrines in a very foul state, and he, therefore, made a remark on the subject as he thought the dirty state of the latrine was due to the laziness of the Municipal scavengers whose services were obtained from the the Municipality for cleaning the Mill latrines. According to the evidence of Mr. Lakin, Manager of the Mill, the latrines are cleaned twice a day by Municipal scavengers. On the day in question, the latrines were cleared in the morning, but owing to that day being pay-day, the scavengers delayed cleaning the latrines in the afternoon, when Captain Tucker inspected them, as they were lounging about the pay office. There was nothing to show that the latrines were habitually kept in an uncleanly state. His Worship was satisfied from the evidence of Mr. Lakin that the dirty state of the latrines, when Captain Tucker examined them, was due to the neglect of the scavengers and not to any neglect on the part of Mr. Brady. His Worship, therefore, acquitted Mr. Brady.

ASSAULT BY A CONVICT.

YESTERDAY, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Mr. Amrit Amrit Lingam, Jailor of H. M's. Common Prison at Oomercarry, charged Ameerkhan walad Kaderkhan, a convict with assaulting an officer in the discharge of his duty and thereby committing an offence punishable under Section 353 of the Indian Penal Code. It appeared from evidence that on Sunday last about 8-30 p. m. the convicts were at the watertap in the jail, washing their clothes when the accused went up to Nanekhan Mentabkhan, a convict night watch-man, from behind and gave him a blow with his clenched fist. Nanekhan turned round when the accused gave him another blow on his stomach. Nanekhan had reported to the Jailor that the accused was found to be in possession of some bidees, and the jailor had therefore inflicted punishment on the accused for the breach of discipline. The accused pleaded not guilty, and said that he was ill-treated by fellow-convicts and jail officers in the prison. But the jail record showed that the accused was sentenced to ten months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. P. H. Dastoor on the 23rd March last and during the period that he had been in jail he was punished nine times for the breach of discipline. Several punishments were inflicted on him for abusing a night watchman, being impertinent to the Head Warder, threatening the Head Warder, pilfering rations making frivolous complaint, having bidees in his possession and for assaulting a night watchman.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment, the sentence to take effect after the expiry of the term of imprisonment he is undergoing at present.

THE HAJ TRAFFIC.

Selection of the Committee.

Government has issued the following resolution regarding the formation of a non-official Committee of Mahomedan gentlemen to assist in the control of the pilgrim traffic.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has read with satisfaction the report of the meeting of Mahomedan gentlemen convened to consider the proposed appointment of a Haj Committee. He is of opinion that it will conduce to the efficiency of the Committee as a working body if, in the first instance, the number of members be limited to 12, excluding the President. The following gentlemen are selected from those who have volunteered their services:—

1. Mr. Mahomedbhai Currimbhai Ibrahim, J.P.
2. Mr. Mahomed Sabu Sidick.
3. Mr. Sulaiman Kasim Haji Mitha, J.P.
4. Haji Yusaf Haji Ismail Sobhani, J.P.
5. Khan Saheb Haji Ibrahim Haji Sumar Patel, J.P.
6. Haji Nur Mahomed Dada.
7. Haji Sulaiman Abdul Wahed, J.P.
8. Mr. Abdul Kadir Khatkhatay, B.A., LL.B.
9. Mr. Mahomed Ibrahim Tungekar.
10. Mirza Mahomed Shirazi, J.P.
11. Kazi Kabiruddin, Bar-at-Law, J.P.
12. Mr. Abdur Razzak, J.P.

The appointment of these gentlemen should be for two years from September 15th, 1908.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to accept the proposal that, in the first instance, Mr. H. G. Gell, M. V. O., should be the official President of the Committee. This appointment is made pending further orders.

The appointment of a Vice-President should be left to the members of the Committee. They should hold a preliminary meeting at an early date, and draw up rules of procedure for the future conduct of the affairs of the Committee.

His Excellency the Governor in Council does not at present desire that official Europeans should be added to the Committee. The care of the Hajis is peculiarly the duty of wealthy and public spirited Mahomedan gentlemen; and His Excellency the Governor in Council trusts that the work of the Committee now constituted will afford evidence that they are fully conscious of their duty in this connection.

THE PRELIMINARY MEETING.

The following are the minutes of proceedings of the preliminary meeting held at the office of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay on Friday, the 21st August.

There were present the following Mahomedan gentlemen:—Kazi Kabiruddin, J. P., Bar-at-Law, Mr. Mirza Mahomed Shirazi, Mr. Syed Moinuddin, Khan Saheb Mahomedali Murgey, Khan Bahadur Abdul Rahman Kadwani, Khan Saheb Shaik Ebrahim Hafiz, Haji Nur Mahomed Haji Dada, Mr. Abdul Kadir Khatkhatay, Mr. Mahamad Ebrahim Tungekar, Mr. Abdul Razak, Haji Suleman Haji Abdul Wahed, Haji Ibrahim Haji Somar Patel, Mr. Suleman Kassam Haji Mitha, Mr. Badruddin Abdoola Koor, Mr. Kazi Mahomed Saleh Bondey.

I. Proposed by Kazi-Kabiruddin, seconded by Mr. Suleman Abdul Wahed:—

"That Mr. H. G. Gell do take the chair."

Carried unanimously.

II. Proposed by Kazi Kabiruddin, seconded by Mr. Mirza Mahomed Shirazi:—

"That this meeting expresses its thankfulness to the Government of Bombay for their recent Resolution showing solicitude for and expressing the desire to establish a Committee of the representative Mahomedans to guard the interests of and look after the welfare of Hajis in Bombay."

Carried unanimously.

III. Proposed by Kazi Kabiruddin, seconded by Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim Tungekar:—

"That is the opinion of this meeting the constitution of the Committee should be as follows:—

(1) Chairman.
(2) Vice-Chairman.
(3) The Committee should consist of not less than 12 and not more than 15 members.
(4) Six members to form a quorum, but the presence of four would be sufficient to form a quorum at an adjourned meeting.
(5) The discussion should be carried on in English as well as Urdu.
(6) The deliberations would be public and the resolutions would be communicated to the Press, unless in particular or special instances the Committee otherwise directs.
(7) And lastly, usual rules of procedure of meetings would be followed."

Carried unanimously.

IV. Proposed by Kazi Kabiruddin, seconded by Mr. Badruddin Abdulla Koor:—

"That in the opinion of this meeting an official President is necessary for the present to guide the deliberations and work of the Committee and it further thinks that the Vice-Chairman should be a non-official Mahomedan member of the Committee."

Carried unanimously.

V. Proposed by Kazi Kabiruddin, seconded by Mr. Badruddin Abdulla Koor:—

"Before mentioning the name of any particular office the incumbent of which to be selected as President, this meeting would like to know if the President must always belong to that office or whether the option would remain with the Committee to change him, and, if so, at what periods."

Carried unanimously.

VI. Proposed by Mr. Syed Moinuddin, seconded by Mr. Suleman Abdul Wahed:—

"That in the opinion of this meeting some official Europeans should be ex-officio members of the Committee proposed to be formed. But in the opinion of this meeting the selection be left to that Committee."

Carried unanimously.

VII. Proposed by Mr. Mirza Mahomed Shirazi seconded by Mr. Badruddin Abdulla Koor:—

"That in the opinion of this meeting the direction in which Government aid should be asked for be left over for the subsequent deliberations of the proposed Committee."

Carried unanimously.

VIII. Proposed by Kazi Kabiruddin, seconded by Mr. Abdul Kadir Khatkhatay:—

"That in the opinion of this meeting as the pilgrim season is approaching it is desirable that Mr. H. G. Gell be selected as temporary President of the Committee to be formed."

Carried unanimously.

IX. On the motion of Mr. Badruddin Abdulla Koor, seconded by Mr. Suleman Kassam Haji Mitha—

It was resolved that a cordial vote of thanks be accorded to Mr. H. G. Gell for his able conduct in the chair.

THE HERO OF KOPENICK.

"The news that the Captain of Kopenick is released by special favour of the Kaiser will come as a surprise to most people," says the "Daily News." "Released! Do we talk of releasing a man who has made the whole world laugh? Was Dan Leno ever released by favour of King Edward? Is this all the reward that awaits one of the greatest of human benefactors? Germany is rich in orders. There is hardly a man of any note above a sergeant-major who does not stick some sort of ribbon in his coat. Is there no Laughter Order, no World-Joke Distinction in all the German catalogue? That is the sort of Imperial favour we should have expected for Herr Voight, the cobbler. It was into his brain that the grandest of all Teutonic jests entered, and he carried it through with the perfection of detail that reveals the strategist born for a career. Did not the Lady Mayoress of Kopenick know him to be a real officer because he spoke so brutally to her husband and so sweetly to herself? Did he not with a generous gesture bestow unlimited holidays on every clerk who fawned on him with a petition? That such a man should have lived to the verge of old-age without betraying any sign of his peculiar genius is the most remarkable part of his story. Why were these things hid? Is Germany so highly educated that a jester has no chance?"

HEAVY MOTOR-VEHICLES.

Amendment of Rules.

It is officially notified that in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 10 of the Bombay Motor-vehicles Act, 1904 (Bombay II of 1904), the Governor in Council is pleased to amend the Motor-vehicles Rules, 1906, as follows, namely:—

1. In rule 1, sub-rule (3), after clause (h), the following shall be inserted:—

WIDTH. "(i) the expression 'width,' in relation to the tire of a wheel, means the distance measured horizontally and in a straight line across the circumference of the wheel and between the two points in the outer surface of the tire which are farthest apart.

DIAMETER. (j) the expression 'diameter,' in relation to a wheel, means the diameter measured between the two opposite points in the outer surface of the tire which are farthest apart."

2. To rule 18 the following shall be added:—

"This rule shall not apply to trailers not exceeding one ton in weight unladen."

3. To rule 20 the following proviso shall be added:—

"Provided also that, if the tire is constructed of separate plates, the plates may be separated by parallel spaces which shall be disposed throughout the outer surface of the tire, so that nowhere shall the aggregate extent of the space or spaces in the course of a straight line drawn horizontally across the circumference of the wheel exceed one-eight part of the width of the tire."

4. For rule 21, the following shall be substituted:—

"(1) The width of the tire of each wheel of a heavy motor-car or trailer shall be determined by such of the following conditions as may apply to the circumstances of the case; that is to say—

(a) The width shall in every case be not less than 5 inches, or in the case of a trailer, 3 inches.

(b) The width shall be not less than that number of half inches which is equal to the number of units of registered axle-weight of the axle to which the wheel is attached.

The unit of registered axle-weight shall vary according to the diamater of the wheel, and the rules set forth in the sub-joined scale; that is to say—

(i) if the wheel is 3 feet in diameter, the unit of registered axle-weight shall be 7 1-2 cwts;

(ii) if the wheel exceeds 3 feet in diameter, the unit of registered axle-weight shall be 7 1-2 cwts. with an addition of weight in the proportion of one hundredweight for every 12 inches by which the diameter is increased beyond 3 feet; and in the same proportion for any increase which is greater or less than 12 inches; and.

(iii) if the wheel is less than 3 feet in diameter, the unit of registered axle-weight shall be 7 1-2 cwts. with a deduction of weight in the porportion of one hundredweight for every 6 inches by which the deameter is reduced below 3 feet; and in the same proportion for any reduction which is greater or less than 6 inches.

(2) This rule shall not apply to any tire which is pneumatic or which is made of a soft or elastic material, or to trailers not exceeding one ton in weight unladen."

WOMEN WORKERS AFLOAT.

Cunard Liner's Female Purser.

A trim woman purser, with every detail at her fingers' tips, will soon be no uncommon sight on board the large liners.

The Carmania, of the Cunard Line, during a recent trip promoted Miss Leith, the stenographer, to be assistant purser. The venture was attended with every success. The busy purser was relieved of half his duties, and worried women passengers crowded to one of their own sex for information.

Miss Leith rose to the occasion. She answered scores of questions with unruffled calm. She explained to a novice the difference in the time between New York and London. She told another inquirer the exact hour the Carmania was due to reach her destination.

Several other lines of steamships have signified their intention of following the example of the Cunard Company, and there is every possibility that an interesting profession has been opened up for women workers.

An "Express" representative learnt the views of three influential women who have had a long experience of employment for women. A representative of the Society for Promoting the Employment of Women welcomed the new scheme as an excellent one.

"I think the idea should receive the support of all who are interested in women's work," she said. "The reason why it is to be commended is that it will prove an intellectual profession for women and will inspire candidates to study.

"The woman purser must be a good linguist, and she must be thoroughly well grounded in general knowledge. She must, of course, be good tempered, tactful, and anxious to pick up and remember information of every point.

She must be a good sailor, but a woman who is often at sea soon becomes accustomed to the movement of the boat.

"The girl who has received a sound education, and who has her head screwed on the right way, would probably do very well and earn good pay."

On the other hand, the secretary of the Travellers' Aid Society for Women and Girls considers that the woman purser would only foster ocean flirtations.

"I think the greatest care should be exercised in opening up such a profession to women," she explained. "A woman purser should be middle-aged, and should only attend to the questions of the women passengers. If a young girl were to undertake the duties of a purser she would be besieged by men passengers with dozens of questions.

"Put a middle-aged woman in the place, and you would find there wouldn't be nearly so many questions asked.

"There is far too much flirtation on boardship already. A woman purser would only make it more pleasant for the loafers on board who have nothing to do but flirt."

The secretary of a large agency for women workers agrees with the project, but asks that it may be extended.

"Now that we have little towns afloat," she said, "why should we not have an army of ocean women workers? There are barbers on the great liners. Why not women hairdressers, beauty specialists, and manicurists?

"After a rough wind blowing on deck how delightful it would be to have the hair re-burnished with electric brushes, and the wrinkles on the skin wiped away with a little perfumed skin food.

"Why should not a working dressmaker take up her abode in each one of the floating palaces? She could have her own cabin, with a stock of pretty blouse materials and gay stuffs for fancy dresses.

"A serving maid would also be welcomed to do odd jobs of mending, as well as several ladies' maids. These would not in any way interfere with the stewardesses, who would still have their own duties to perform."

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PIANOS.

Extract from letter received from Ceylon.

"KANDAPOLA, CEYLON.

MAY 9TH, 1908.

"The event since I last wrote has been the arrival of the Piano. It came yesterday and coolies went over to Brookside to help to lift it into the cart and it was met at High Forest and thirty coolies carried it down here, safely I am delighted to say. It has arrived in perfect order, not a note out of tune as far as I heard yesterday.

It is a most beautiful piano, lovely touch and tone, and playing on it is real delight. The case is beautiful and the polish is so perfectly intact that it might just have left the workshop. I cannot tell you how charmed I am with it."

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* The views of the *Bombay Gazette* on all matters are expressed in the Editorial columns. But our policy being "Fair Play to All" and in order to give our readers an idea of every shade of opinion we admit contributions and letters, expressing sentiments and thoughts on current topics which we neither endorse nor sympathise with. We deem it necessary to make this announcement as we find ourselves occasionally credited with the authorship of remarks made by others.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 9, 1908.

THE ROMANCE OF ASSURANCE.

THE history of Fire Assurance is told in an artistic little handbook which the Atlas Company has just issued in celebration of its centenary. Mr. A. W. Yeo, one of the Company's managers, is the author of the work, and he tells us that when the founders of the "Atlas" first opened at the corner of King Street, London had scarcely emerged from the age of flambeaux and link-boys, and the cobbled streets were still patrolled by venerable pensioners whose brains were mainly concerned with dodges to avoid the Mohocks, those "kindlers of riot," who worked their wicked will unchecked. When the Atlas wrote its first policy, the nation was in the throes of its great struggle against Bonaparte, and Sir Arthur Wellesley had only just begun his campaign in the Peninsula. One result of the war was a dearth of metallic currency. The Bank of England had, under order in Council, suspended all specie payments, except for small sums, and paper money of both large and small denominations was in general circulation. In some quarters traders made attempts in a small way to supplement the authorised issues, and the Atlas agents in the Isle of Man issued a series of tokens which were put into circulation in that island. The first Board of Directors was elected at the London Tavern, and those who first met at Wills' Coffee House to discuss the formation of the Company do not seem unduly to have urged their own claims, for only two of them were elected to the directorate, and they passed a prudent resolution to the effect that the directors should draw no fees until the company had paid a dividend. On Midsummer Day in 1808 the office was opened for business. Six weeks later the first fire loss occurred, and the amount was paid in full. Of the first Secretary, we are told that he was Mr. Henry Desborough, a young man of twenty-four years of age, who was accorded a modest salary with a residence in the Cheapside building, with coals and candles, which helped him to maintain a respectable appearance. The demands on the purse were not then so exacting and varied as now, writes Mr. Yeo, but the directors took into consideration the grievous taxation which pressed so hardly on the people when, as Sydney Smith put it : "The schoolboy had to whip a taxed top, the youth drove a taxed horse with a taxed bridle along a taxed road, the old man poured medicine which had paid seven per cent., into a spoon which had paid twenty-two per cent. and expired in the arms of an apothecary who had paid a license of a hundred pounds for the privilege of putting him to death."

We get a glimpse of the early days of Fire Brigades when five offices, of which the Atlas was one, formed a joint brigade, and being subsequently joined by five other companies the London Fire Engine Establishment was organised. Not alone, however, to firemen did the companies trust in the early years of the century to check destruction by fire. Notices were posted up to the effect that if any servant were convicted of having caused a fire through negligence or carelessness, he should forfeit a hundred pounds or undergo eighteen months' hard labour, and when anyone was found guilty of arson scant mercy was shown. Mr. Yeo quotes *Bell's Weekly Messenger* of Februasy 1814, describing a trial for the latter crime committed on premises insured in the Atlas. The result is indicated at the end of the paragraph, simply by the two words in italics "Guilty—death." The gallows, he asserts, was often set up on the site of the crime and anything more ghastly than the criminal swinging amid the blackened ruins of that house in Half-Moon Street can scarcely be imagined. Further, he reproduces what he describes as a picturesque minute, which will probably be read with mixed feelings by persons interested in insurance at the present time. "The Secretary submitted a claim on the company for the full sum of £2,600 for loss by fire on the 12th instant, to stock insured by policy No. 12293. The insured having attended, he was examined as to the circumstances of the fire by the Court who, taking into their mature consideration the many contradictory and suspicious circumstances ascertained by the assistance and information of several of the neighbours—Resolved unanimously that Mr. Smith be given in charge of the City Marshal, in order to effect a full and complete investigation of the circumstances before the Lord Mayor ; also that if he be committed to take his trial the Company do prosecute; Mr. Nalder, the City Marshal, being in attendance, he was accordingly given in charge." What became of Mr. Smith we are not told, but doubtless his end was as picturesque as the resolution, for they were believers in summary and trenchant punishments in those days.

Of the Atlas's experience in Life Insurance Mr. Yeo tells us some remarkable stories. Life Assurance without medical examination was common enough in those days, but the would-be assured had to appear before the directors, and it was thus not an easy matter for an invalid to secure a policy and prejudice, by his entry into the circle of healthy policy-holders, their chance of a good bonus. It was not always, however, that the summons to the office could be insisted upon, and when Coutts, the bankers, sought to effect a policy on the life of the Duke of York, the directors, instead of calling for his Royal Highness to appear before them, had perforce to content themselves by charging a substantial extra. Somehow it was discovered that though he had a weak stomach his heart was good and the proposal was accepted, but an assurance on the life of the Prince Regent, which was also before the Council, was declined straight away. The "first gentleman in Europe was no doubt well enough known to the Atlas Directors to be a pretty bad life in more senses than one." Among the time-stained records of the company are a policy "on the life of the Princess Victoria, aged sixteen." Another was issued to Emma Lady Hamilton, whose creditors required her to assure her life as she had pledged the annuity left to her by Nelson. Then there is another issued to Sir Walter Scott for two thousand pounds—on which he was charged an extra premium of one guinea per cent. when he went for a voyage with Captain Pigot in a King's ship. The surcharge is held to be justified by the fact that a volcanic island had a few months before made its appearance in the Mediterranean, and no one on the frigate could deter Sir Walter from landing on it. Four days afterwards the island disappeared. Turner, the artist, Fanny Kemble, Brunel, the engineer of the Thames Tunnel, and Daniel O'Connell were among the policy-holders of the Atlas, whose record is one of prosperity as well as one of great historic interest.

PROGRESS IN CHHOTA UDEPUR.

THERE are some pleasant features in the administration report of Chhota Udepur State for last year. It will not have been forgotten that the monsoon was not altogether satisfactory, and when distress was reported the Rajaji ordered preparations to be made for a long tour throughout his State, so that he could personally investigate the facts and see what was required to be done. This, however, was not the only tour, for he made a journey to the Narbuda to inspect the teak jungles and consider the practicability of facilitating the removal of forest produce, the result being the framing of detailed estimates for the improvement of the Karwant-Hanff road, it being intended to carry out the work in sections, unless occasion should arise when it will be used as a relief measure. Amongst the most important administrative changes was the retirement, owing to ill-health, of Mr. C. E. S. Steele, the State Adviser and Dewan, the latter post being filled by Mr. Hormasji J. Antia, whose report shows that he has a sound grasp of the affairs of the State. A step in the right direction is the introduction of a revenue survey. The present system of assessment is rough and ready, and, though it has been exercised in a kindly manner, a proper survey is bound to be of advantage, especially if the "Khatedar" system can be done away with, as it tends to keep land out of cultivation. One of Mr. Steele's efforts and it is being continued, was to improve the position of the agriculturists. Experiments which proved satisfactory were tried with Cavaronica cotton and also with "Spence" or tree cotton, which proved suitable for the soil, and it is now proposed to extend the cultivation of both these kinds to some of the larger villages. Seeds are to be purchased and distributed on condition that the cultivators return a similar quantity of seed from the resultant crop for further distribution. Cotton-growing is a comparatively new industry, having, been introduced from Baroda, but it is gaining popularity quickly. In 1904 the export of cotton was only twenty-six thousand maunds, but four years later it had quadrupled, though last year the nature of the season caused a very considerable fall in the crop. It is now proposed to erect a ginning factory in the State and the scheme has strong official support. Good revenue collections were made during the year, six hundred rupees being written off or remitted, and only three thousand being left over; and at the same time, it should be noticed, there were only two cases of attachment of land, orders having been issued to taluka and village officers to treat cultivators with the utmost leniency. Chhota Udepur is at present enjoying the doubtful blessing of being without a railway. The nearest station is Bodeli on the Dabhoi line, twenty-two miles away, but a survey has been made, and it is intended to construct a line joining the Rajputana-Malwa line at Barwaha with the B.B. & C. I. line either at Bodeli or Nandod. The only difficulty likely to occur is the question of jurisdiction which the Baroda State may raise, but the indications of successful working are such that it is earnestly to be hoped that the construction will take place at an early date, for it is anticipated that the State will soon prove to contain valuable deposits of minerals and precious stones.

FLYING MACHINES.

THE aerial navigators are still at work testing their machines. Mr. Wilbur Wright, getting more at home in the air, has found a wider sphere for his experiments. The Hunaudieres race-course, which was the scene of his first flights, was too cramped, and obliged him to veer every twelve seconds. Auvours Camp will give him a bigger circuit with a better arrangement for measuring distances. Mr. Wright confided to a Paris interviewer of the "New York Herald" his belief that the more perfect form of flight would be accomplished without a motor. It would have to be in imitation of the buzzard which has instinctively solved the secret of the system of air currents and utilising them, expends very little energy in flying. He takes advantage of every eddy of wind, rising on it, and then planing for miles, apparently as long as he likes. He balances himself, as the aeronaut would like to do, with consummate ease, and in all safety. The currents, the eddies and spirals of the air, which are still the despair of the aeronaut, are the humble servants of the buzzard. He is wise, too, in his generation, for he does not attempt to fly in a high wind. Near Washington Captain Baldwin has brilliantly fulfilled the conditions of the American Government acroplane test. He spent two hours and five minutes in the air, travelling at the rate of seventeen miles an hour. His feat was witnessed by many army officers, and by Major Mosely for the British Government.

MR. GILBERT COOPER, of the Survey of India, has been invalided Home.

THE Lahore Chief Court takes up the Karim Khan case after the vacation.

LIEUTENANT CARDEW is transferred from No. 24 Survey Party to the Head-quarters Office, Calcutta.

MR. Barnes becomes Principal, Punjab Agricultural College, vice Mr. Dobbs, transferred to Bengal in place of Mr. Corbin who goes to the Punjab.

THE Railway Board will, the "Pioneer" understands, appoint the staff under Mr. Gales for the preliminary works on the Sara Bridge immediately.

IT is, the "Pioneer" understands, intended to have questions put in Parliament regarding the effect of the recent ruling that commissioned service in embodied militia and militia service during the Boer War is to count for promotion.

THE Tarakadi, Gondab, Halimaai, Kamali, Halimani and Pindiali Jirgas, which waited on the Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar, last week, to answer for the recent Adazai raid, have agreed to concert measures to effect the restoration of abducted Hindus and to prevent further raids.

IN its comments on the Aga Khan's letter, the "Pioneer Special Times" says, sooner his declaration that "swaraj" is impossible of attainment, is repeated in some authoritative quarters at home the better as such statement would almost certainly induce wobblers to descend on the British side of the fence.

IN the Bombay High Court yesterday, the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor refused to grant leave to Bal Gangadhar Tilak, to appeal to the Privy Council against the sentence passed upon him by the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar of six years' transportation and a fine of Rs. 1,000, on his conviction by Special Jury of charges of sedition under Sections 124A and 153A of the Indian Penal Code. On the application of Mr. Joseph Baptista on behalf of Mr. Tilak, the Court had granted a rule 'nisi,' calling upon the Crown to show cause why a certificate should not be granted to Mr. Tilak to the effect that his was a fit case to send before the Privy Council on two of the grounds mentioned by his counsel. Cause was shown against the rule by Mr. Robertson, acting Advocate General, and judgment was reserved. It was delivered yesterday by the Chief Justice, who remarked that the rule was granted to see if any injustice had actually been done to the prisoner, and that after argument, their Lordships did not think the prisoner was in any way prejudiced by what took place at the trial. For reasons given, their Lordships discharged the rule.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

REVIVAL IN PEDESTRIANISM.

Miraculous Cycling.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUGUST 21.

That professional fast racing still commands a deal of support, was shown by the fine attendance at the recent match between A. B. Postle of Australia and R. B. Day of Blackpool. They were matched to run 440 yards for the professional championship and £500, the Salford Football Club ground being the venue, and fully 15,000 spectators put in an appearance. 'Apropos' of the attendance, the "Sporting Life" says: "Never perhaps in the annals of professional running in this country has such a huge crowd foregathered as was seen at the match." This is amusing to old timers, but misleading to many and it may be pointed out that probably 15,000 spectators swept past the barriers and over the fences without paying on the occasion of the first meeting between W. G. George and W. Cummings at Lillie Bridge in 1885. The attendance at that historic race was put down at between 40,000 and 50,000, while the roofs of the surrounding houses were black with people. The breaking in of the crowd was due solely to the pressure at the barriers, the money takers not being able to cope with those anxious to see the race. Many feared they would not be able to obtain admission in time and so climbed the fence, which gave way in many parts. The receipts, of course, suffered, but it may be pointed out that the takings at the ten miles race, on the same ground four weeks later, amounted to £932.

To return to the Day vs. Postle match, the latter proved his superiority when Day visited Australia, but the friends of the Irishman have always maintained that he was never quite himself while there. He certainly showed to much better advantage in the race under notice, and his time of 49 1-5 secs. (which enabled him to win by eight yards) is the best by a professional since E. C. Bredin entered the ranks of those out for the money. With sprinters like Postle, Day, Growcott and Eastman before the public and long distance cracks of the class of Shrubb and Johnson still running, there is no reason why we should not see a revival in professional foot racing. If only our professional Football Clubs would take the matter up and promote races with cash prizes during the summer, we should soon have a strong gathering of professionals. This would also help keep the players in form during the off-season and very many amateurs would go over, if assured there was a field for them as professionals.

ANOTHER MARATHON RACE.

The announcement that a London newspaper has decided to promote a race for professionals over the Marathon course on October 10th, has been received with mixed feelings. It will certainly create lots of interest and foster long distance running, while the offer of £100 as first prize will probably tempt a few amateurs to forfeit their status. On the other hand, there is the risk of police interference as in the case of the road walks a few years ago and which became a nuisance. Of the known professionals Johnson of Rochdale, the old Salford Harrier, is the most likely man to score. The time for training is rather short, otherwise some overseas runners might compete. There is W. J. Sherring, winner of the Marathon in 1906, for instance, and J. W. Marsh, an old Salford Harrier, but now in Canada. Dorando, the plucky Italian, may also be tempted, particularly as it is open to debate whether he forfeited his amateur status by accepting a money testimonial from his admirers after the recent Marathon race.

CORRECT TIMING.

It is surprising the amount of prejudice that exists in regard to athletics. Many of the old school, mixed up in professional foot racing, will not believe in amateur timing and scoff at the idea of an amateur running 100 yds. in 10 secs. This prejudice is not confined to one school, and we often come across Londoners who ridicule provincial times, and Lancashire authorities, who doubt anything accomplished outside the County Palantine. Likewise one remembers the doubt that used to be cast on American records. The writer has never met anyone who has had quite the same experience of International athletics as himself—the last 25 years having been spent in close touch with athletics in the North, South and Midlands of England, in Scotland and Ireland, the United States and Canada and lastly South Africa. All this has served to teach him that there are good and bad timers everywhere and the authentity of a record must be judged from the watch holders and officials concerned. There are some "records" on the books that never ought to be recognised and others have been rejected which ought to find a place on the tables. This much the writer will say with confidence: "American records are more reliable than ours, the regulation being more strict." Just why a certain school of professionals should persist in doubting amateur timing, is hard to understand. The watches in use now-a-days are certainly more valuable and reliable than most of the instruments, which "clocked" peds in the seventies and early eighties. Farther, there are records committees to inquire into all amateur figures before they are hall marked, but no such regulations prevail in professional circles. Perhaps the greatest testimony in favour of amateur records being reliable is the manner amatuers have proved them after turning professionals. For instance here are a few names of runners, who ran faster, or as well, after going over. A Wharton, a ten seconds man, who did five yards inside (equal to 12¼ secs. for 130 yards) after turning pro. A. R. Donner, credited with 10 secs. as an amateur, did 4 yds. inside evens as a pro. E.C. Bredin (though past his best) did 1 min. 55 3/5 secs. for half a mile as a pro., only 3/5 sec. worse than his amateur record for half a mile ; W. G. George's amateur record for a mile was 4 mins. 18 3/5 secs, but he did 4 mins. 12 3-4 secs. after turning professional. G. B. Tinder, F. E. Bacon, and H. Watkins all accomplished more wonderful performances as professionals than they did as amateurs, and plenty of other instances might be quoted. More recently we have such examples as T. F. Keens of America, and B. R. Day of Blackpool, whose professional records quite dwarf anything they did as amateurs. The question at issue makes one regret that the rules governing amateur athletes do not permit amateurs and professionals to meet in competition, as in such sports as horse-racing, association football, racquets, tennis, cricket golf, and under certain conditions, billiards and boxing. If only running, cycling, swimming and rowing were included it would greatly add to the general interest of these sports.

INTERNATIONAL FRAY.

British athletes have had the worst of the two International meetings decided at Brussels and Edinburgh, respectively, during the week. The Belgian champions defeated a weak South London Harriers team by 5 events to 4, the feature of the meeting being the sprinting of J. Konings, who was timed to run the 100 metres (109 yards) in 10 4-5 secs. the wind favouring him. Several smart performances were seen at the Edinburgh fixture, the best of which were the hammer-throws by Talbot of the visiting team and Nicolson of Scotland The former did 170 ft. 7in. and the Scot 166ft 9 1-2 inches.

MARVELLOUS CYCLING.

We have been looking forward to the time when a cyclist would ride 60 miles inside 60mins. but few imagined an Englishman would be the first to do so. This, however, has come to pass, and by riding 61 miles 970 1 2 yards in the hour, A. E. Wills of Putney has excelled himself. The little man has not done anything sensational since he left the amateur ranks until last Monday and his great improvement comes as a big surprise. Being small he gets the full amount of shelter from his pacer and this of course, is a factor. The big ride on Monday took place at Munich, Wills being paced by Bertin of France, and the 100 kilometres (62 miles 246 yards) occupied 60 mins 34 secs. The previous hour record was 59 miles 86 yards by P. Giugnard at Munich in 1906.

FLYNN'S GOOD RIDING.

The British Empire Championships at Belfast were chiefly noteworthy for the fine riding of J. Dan Flynn, the Scotch crack, fairly outpacing the English fliers. Victor Johnson of Birmingham has evidenty gone stale, as he failed to qualify for a final. Flynn outfinished Kingsbury in the quarter-mile and was again to the fore in the ten miles, in which Jones and Kingsbury were second and third. Flynn did not compete in the "mile" which went to Kingsbury. It will thus be seen that he fairly surprised the men, who did as well at the recent Olympic Games.

THE TURF.

Anti-post betting is not what it used to be. Consequently the wagering on the St. Leger has so far not been heavy. Mr. J. B. Joel's His Majesty has been well backed, as little as 2 to 1 against having been accepted. This son of Persimmon has certainly come on of late and his stamina is beyond question. At the same time his position of favourite is somewhat false and due to disquieting rumours about some of the other prominent candidates. For instance, Signorinetta has not pleased all of late, otherwise sixes would hardly be an offer against a Derby winner and particularly as fillies usually do well at St. Leger time. Actually Signorinetta has had to be stopped in her work on account of a slight cough, but the enforced rest may prove beneficial, as she has been put through a very severe course of training. It is pretty evident that the last classic of the season is going to be a very interesting event and the possibility of a turn-up are not unlikely, and readers of these notes know that the writer has long entertained a high opinion of Royal Realm—a very difficult colt to train, but which may yet justify himself.

A SOUTH AFRICAN TRAINER.

The advent of Peridelle on an English course will be awaited with interest and as the Johannesburg Handicap winner will be trained by Mr. J. Arnold, there is every reason to expect good results. The gentleman named will make Epsom his headquarters, and his record in Durban and Johannesburg points to his doing well here. Charcot, by the way, was trained by Mr. Arnold at Durban, and though the animal failed in England, there is no reason why Peridelle should not succeed. The manner Camp Fire II ran here was an eye opener and he was certainly one of the finest sprinters seen at headquarters. It is good for the Turf that over-seas trainers come here, and we have learnt much from Australian, South American, and United States experts during the last five years. Many home trainers used to "coddle" their charges to an excess, but since Americans showed us how they believed in the open air treatment and the half-door to the loose box, etc., there has been considerable alteration. English trainers are a conservative body and tradition plays a great part in their methods. New ideas, however, are beneficial and the exchange of views among home and visiting trainers is undoubtedly good for all concerned.

CRICKET.

Sensational cricket has been the order of late and this applies to both batsmen and bowlers. The palm must be awarded to Young (an ex-sailor) who used to do big things for Essex, and on one occasion he was chief factor in the defeat of an Australian eleven. Playing for M. C. C. vs. Dorset at Lords, this week, he took 5 wickets with 6 balls. With the total at 76, he dismissed two batsmen with the last two balls of an over and the first and second balls of his next over also took wickets. He appealed, for l.b.w. on his next ball (which was disallowed) and then bowled the batsman with the following delivery. Thus four wickets were taken with successive balls and five altogether—all clean bowled.

TYLDESLEY'S RECORD.

Tyldesley of Lancashire is generally recognised as about the most stylish batsman in the country, and as he has not been in particular form this season, his recent great innings pleased his many admirers. His total was 243, the highest innings of the present season, and this was accomplished during the Lancashire and Leicestershire match. This was not the only double century this week, as C. McGahey obliged with 230 for Essex vs. Northamptonshire. As Major A. J. Turner made 117 and C. J. Poole 111 during the match, it was a rare scoring one. Another match which produced many runs, was the Surrey vs. Kent fixture at the Oval. Hobbs (155) and Marshall (167) did most to swell Surrey's total to 532 for 7 wickets while poor Kent could only manage 111 and 103. Kirk and Hitch bowled with great effect, the former taking 7 for 59 and Hitch 13 for 114. Another noteworthy performance was accomplished by some of the Middlesex batsmen, who scored 352 runs in 3 hours 40 mins. against Notes, Tarrant (144) being top scorer. H. J. Goodwin (101), A. S. Glover (117) and R. A. Yound (107) were other centurians during the Warwickshire vs. Sussex match and Rhodes (146), Yorks vs. Worcestershire, Coe (145 not out) Leicestershire vs. Lancashire, A.P.Day (118), Humphreys (149) Seymour (129) and Woolley (105) for Kent vs. Somerset are other batsmen, who have come off lately. The Kent score of 601 for 8 wickets is the highest of the season and the match was also noteworthy for P. R. Johnson's 126, his fourth century in six innings.

IN GENERAL.

The Scottish Football season opened on Saturday the chief matches drawing big crowds. The best wins were those of Glasgow Rangers (at home) over Port Glasgow by 7 goals too and of Celtic (3-0) on visiting Greenock Morton.

Burgess of Rotherham (Yorks) made a splendid attempt (his nineteenth) to swim to Channel during the week. He was only two miles from the French coast after 14 hours and less than a mile away, when he gave up the attempt after being in the water over 20 hours.

The Olympic Boxing Contests are to be held at the Northampton Institute, starting October 27th.

Danny Maher road three successive winners at Stockton on Wednesday.

David Billington of England took part in the swimming races at Paris on Saturday and Sunday and won them both.

Stevenson, Dawson, Diggle, Inman, Reece, Harverson, and J. Harris of Manchester are the stars who will participate in the next Burroughes and Watts billiard tournament.

Stanley Ketchell, the highly thought of American middle-weight boxer has gained still another victory by knocking out Hugo Kelly in three rounds Ketchell, however, will not consent to take on Langford, the coloured crack.

AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA.

MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT THE FLEET.

Mr. Deakin Explains.

NO MISTRUST OF BRITAIN'S NAVAL STRENGTH.

A HINT TO THE ADMIRALTY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 8.

A telegram from Melbourne says that Mr. Deakin has issued a statement with reference to misconceptions which have arisen regarding the welcome given to the American Fleet.

Mr. Deakin says: "It is quite a mistake to suggest that we do not realize or have confidence in British Naval Power. We welcomed the Americans with whom our sense of kinship is strong not merely as Australians but as representing the Motherland and her dominions."

Mr. Deakin suggests that it is an oversight for the Admiralty not to bring home to the more remote parts of the Empire the real magnitude of the British Navy by object-lessons like that which they have obtained from the Americans.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

Heavy Fall in Cotton and Iron Exports.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 7

The British Trade Returns for August show decreases of £6,544,396 in imports and of £7,012,368 in exports. This includes a decrease of £1,852,861 in exports of cotton manufactures and one million in iron and steel exports.

TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

Record Representative Meeting.

DISCUSSION ON THE UNEMPLOYED.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 7.

The Trades Union Congress has opened at Nottingham. The attendance is a record one, representing 1,776,000 members.

The presidential address was delivered by Mr. Shackelton, M.P., who said that the Congress was of unusual importance, especially with reference to the unemployed question. He strongly urged a remedy in the reduction of hours of labour, but said the question required to be dealt with internationally.

He urged Government to arrange for an International Labour Unity Conference in London, and said the age-limit of old age pensions must be reduced.

FIRE AT ALEXANDRIA.

Great Loss of Cotton.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 7.

Two thousand bales of cotton have been burned in a fire which took place at the Minetel-bassal cotton market at Alexandria.

LORD DUDLEY IN AUSTRALIA.

Affectionate Farewell to Lord Northcote.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 7.

Lord Dudley, the newly-appointed Governor-General of the Commonwealth, has arrived in Australia.

Lord Northcote is receiving a remarkable series of farewell ovations, testifying to the universal popularity of himself and Lady Northcote.

CHINESE TEA.

Export Duty to be Reduced.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 8.

The correspondent of the "Morning Post" at Shanghai telegraphs that the Chinese Boards of Agriculture and Finance have arranged to reduce the export duty on tea.

SIGNORINETTA'S JOCKEY.

Bullock Recovering.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 8.

It is now announced that Bullock, the jockey, is recovering so rapidly, that unless a relapse occurs he will ride Signorinetta in the St. Leger.

THE Committee of Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping have decided to found scholarships in marine engineering, with a view to enabling young engineers to pursue a course of study in engineering at a University or approved college. The scholarships, which will be known as "Lloyd's Register" Scholarships, will be of the value of £50 per annum, tenable for two years, and will be established in connection with the Institute of Marine Engineers. One scholarship will be open for competition each year by examination to candidates who are British subjects of between eighteen and twenty-four years of age. There are already six "Lloyd's Register" Scholarships in Naval Architecture in existence, three at Glasgow University and three at Armstrong College, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

FIGHTING IN MOROCCO.

Heavy Moorish Losses.

REPEATED RUSHES ON THE FRENCH FORCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 8.

A French column 5,000 strong left Budenib to attack the Moorish Camp yesterday morning.

The enemy attacked the column on front and flanks en route, attempting to outflank it, but were routed after a fight lasting for four hours.

The artillery checked the rushes of the Moors, who were never able to approach the infantry.

The French casualties were 22 wounded. The Moorish loss was heavy.

LATER.

The Spanish Ambassador has presented to M. Pichon, Spain's reply to the French proposals regarding the guarantees to be demanded in consideration of the recognition of Mulai Hafid.

The two Governments are in complete agreement on the main points.

The tension resulting from Germany's attitude appears to have considerably relaxed.

PILLAGING IN TABRIZ.

Meeting of Merchants.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 8.

In consequence of complaints by merchants in Tabriz that the Shah's troops are pillaging the caravanserais and depots, a meeting of Persian merchants, held at Constantinople, invoked the intervention of the Ambassador who has telegraphed to Teheran on the subject.

FEDERATION CONVENTION.

Special Squadron for South Africa.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 8.

Admiral Sir Percy Scott, with a special Service Squadron, composed of H. M. S. "Good Hope," "Antrim" and "Devonshire," has sailed for South Africa in connection with the meeting of the Federation Convention and H. M. S. "Carnarvon" will join the squadron at St. Vincent.

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENT.

New British Minister at the Hague.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 8.

It is announced that Sir G. W. Buchanan, British Minister at Sofia will succeed Sir Henry Howard as Minister at the Hague.

ST. LEGER BETTING.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 8.

The latest betting on the St. Leger is as follows:—

13 to 8 against Your Majesty.
11 to 2 against Signorinetta.
15 to 2 against Norman III.
10 to 1 against Primer.
10 to 1 against Ebor.
10 to 1 against Santo Strato.
100 to 7 against White Eagle.
25 to 1 against Bembo.
25 to 1 against Royal Dream.
25 to 1 against Pom.

N.-W. RAILWAY.

Floods and Breaches.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 7.

The North-Western Railway is still suffering from floods. The breach between Fazilka and Ladhoki has been repaired, and trains are running as usual on all the branches east of the main line, between Lahore and Karachi, but at Kana Kacha the water is still too high to admit of repairs, and mails and first and second class passengers are being transhipped by boat.

Bad breaches are also reported near Lillall, between Kundian and Chalissa, and at Mianwali on the Mari-Attock Line.

The Colony line breaches remain as before, but repairs to the Hafizabad breach are to be finished to-day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 8.

The breach between Fazilka and Ladhoke has been repaired and trains are running as usual on all lines east of the main Lahore-Karachi line. At Kana Kacha water has not fallen and mails and first and second class passengers are being transhipped by boat.

Bad breaches are reported near Lillal, between Kudian and Chalissa, and also at Mianwali just above Kundian on the Mari-Attock line.

The Colony line breaches remain as before.

MR. AND MRS. STANSFIELD, aged respectivoly sixty-eight and sixty-two years' of Bacup, have climbed to the summit of Snowdon under a scorching sun in the space of three hours. The time generally allowed for the ascent is five hours. The guide states that this is a record for a married couple both over sixty-years.

ANARCHY IN INDIA.

The Midnapur Conspiracy.

ENQUIRIES BY MR. DUKE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 8.

The "Statesman's" correspondent wires as follows:—

Midnapur, September 7.—The Hon'ble Mr. F. W. Duke, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, arrived here yesterday, and consulted with Mr. Donald Weston, the Collector, and other officials, upon questions concerning the alleged bomb conspiracy.

This morning he went to the local jail and interviewed some of the prisoners. The Chief Secretary leaves Midnapur this afternoon for Calcutta.

TRIAL OF THE ACCUSED.

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 8.

The accused were brought up in Mr. C. H. Reid, the Joint Magistrate's Court.

It will be remembered that ten persons were arrested in July last, including Santosh Das, late Sub-Inspector of Police, in the Ranchi Training College, and Surendra Nath Mukerjee, whose confessions, subsequently retracted, led to the arrest of sixteen well-known residents, for alleged complicity in the supposed plot. Three of the prisoners were liberated, owing to Government sanction not having been granted for their trial.

Since then, Asutosh Das, brother of Santosh, has been also imprisoned and Nalinikanta Sen Gupta, Agent of the Maharaja of Mysadal, having been arrested in Calcutta, was brought to the local jail.

Altogether, therefore, there are now twenty-five prisoners, including the Raja of Narajole, several pleaders and zamindars, an editor, a schoolmaster and a singer.

Mr. E. Keays and Mr. R. K. Nag appeared on behalf of the Raja, and Mr. K. B. Dutt, with Mr. J. E. Godfrey, Mr. A. N. Chowdhuri and Mr. A. C. Dutt represented Santosh, Surendra and Ashuko, while for the other accused appeared Mr. Dutt, with Mr. Godfrey and Mr. H. Mullick. In addition to the Calcutta legal contingent, many local pleaders and vakils are engaged in the case. Mr. R. A. Baxter and Mr. P. K. Bose represented the Crown.

After considerable preliminary applications and addresses from the barristers and pleaders on both sides, Mr. Chowdhuri, who had obtained leave to see his client, entered the room, and said—

We find from statements now being made by Surendra that a story has to be told of police oppression to force a confession from him. Acting on our advice, he is willing to take one of two courses, namely, that he should either be given an opportunity of stating it before this Court, or, on the other hand, that he should be permitted in your presence to write the story he has to narrate—a story which expresses a state of affairs that is grossly improper on the part of the police in extorting—I use the word advisedly—a confession. I ask that he be given the opportunity of sitting down here and writing and then reading his statements to your Worship I am making this application to save the time of the Court."

The Magistrate: "Very well, he had better sit here and write it out.

Mr. Dutt: "I have to make a similar application on behalf of Ashuko."

This was also granted. The two prisoners were brought into Court and for some time they were busily engaged in writing their fresh declarations. When their task had been completed, supplementary petitions were signed and filed. The case will be resumed to-day.

Gossain's Murderers.

SAROJINI GHOSE'S EVIDENCE.

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 8.

The "Bande Mataram" this morning says that Sreemati Sarojini Ghose was summoned to give evidence in the departmental enquiry, in connection with the murder in the Alipore Jail. She, however, objected to the procedure, and has applied to be examined in her private residence by commission.

LATER.

The second day's hearing of the trial of Kanai Lal Dutt and Satyendra Nath Bose for the murder of the approver, Norendra Nath Gossain, at the Alipore Central Jail on the 31st August was resumed before Mr. F. Roe and a Special Jury.

Convict Warder Higgins was the first witness examined. The witness, as announced yesterday, was so ill that he had to be carried upstairs on to the verandah outside the court-room and in view of Higgins's weakened condition, his evidence had to be recorded in an ante-room. The Judge then considerately had Higgins removed and comfortably accommodated.

Higgins repeated the story he had related in the enquiry before Mr. Marr, District Magistrate, adding that before the attack as they were going up the hospital stairs they met a bearded Babu coming down whom he had never seen before. He maintained there were three revolvers, two in the hands of Kanai Lal and one with Satyendra.

The case is proceeding.

Bombs in Fruits.

PLEADERS THE RECIPIENTS.

POONA, SEPTEMBER 8.

The city has been provided with a diversion of an extraordinary character. It is the topic of the hour here that Mr. F. R. Gokhale and Mr. Patwardhan, both well-known pleaders and loyalists, were to-day the recipients of parcels from Bombay, which, on being opened, were seen to contain fruit, including some bad fruit. At the same time they individually received letters cautioning them in regard to the parcels. On strength of the letters they examined the bad fruit and found they contained a substance suspiciously resembling an explosive. The police were sent for by the two gent lemen and the fruit was handed over to them. The police in their turn sent the suspected bombs for examination to the Small Arms Factory at Kirkee.

Kalicharan Mukerjee.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 8.

The case against Kalicharan Mukerjee, charged with sending anonymous threatening letters to the Viceroy and the Home Member, commenced at the Sessions Court.

Mr. Edmondson, Foreign Office clerk, deposed to receipt of letters, and Nawab Beg of the police gave evidence to show that petitions were written by accused.

The case is postponed till the 22nd instant.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

More Loyal Addresses.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 8.

Loyal addresses are published here, which have been submitted to the Government of India by, (1) the inhabitants of the Kapadvanj, Kaira District, Bombay, and (2nd). the Editor, the "Watan," Lahore, and its readers.

VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

Salt and Assam Labour Acts.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 8.

The business at next Friday's meeting of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General comprises only (a) the passing of the two small measures recently introduced, (1) to amend the Salt Act, and (2) to amend the Assam Labour Act, and (b) the introduction of a Bill to empower the appointment of a Financial Commissioner for the Central Provinces.

BORDER FACTION FIGHT.

Constant Skirmishes Reported

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 8.

Torrential rains have caused the dispersal of contending Ali Khel and Mala Khel "lashkars." Constant individual skirmishes, however, continue. The Mala Khel are the aggressors. They have an old cannon worked by an ex-jamadar of the 40th Pathans, with which they bombard the Zanga Khel tower, and shells picked up from the battlefields of the 1897 expedition are used. The gun does little damage, and one gunner was killed and eight wounded by the Ali Khels' rifles.

Hostilities have also been resumed between Malak Din Khel and Kambar Khel. No "lashkars" have collected, but parties, one hundred strong, come in contact. The matter in dispute is the tract in the Kajurai valley, the chief winter settlement of both tribes.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Expert Appointed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, SEPTEMBER 8.

H. H. the Nizam's Government has appointed Mr. H. T. Harris to the Educational Department for technical and industrial education, and to the Jail Department for the improvement and development of jail manufactures and industries.

He has had a great deal of experience in connection with Indian industrial arts and manufactures, and the appointment is undoubtedly a good one. His official monograph on the carpet industry was characterised by the Madras Government as one of the best of a series of industrial monographs.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST LOAN.

A meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Dunn presiding, when the tenders for the Debenture Loan of 1908 for Rs. 30 lakhs were opened with the following results:—

The aggregate total of tenders received was Rs. 28,65,500.

Two lakhs having been reserved by the Trustees was taken at the average rate.

Tenders amounting to Rs. 21,08,000 at and over Rs. 95 1-2 were accepted in full.

Tenders below Rs. 95 1-2 were not accepted,

The average rate of the tenders accepted was Rs. 96 3-3 39.

THE County Association recently wrote to the Commanding Officers of the London Territorial regiments, asking them to submit suggestions for a distinctive badge for their respective battalions. It has been found possible for most of the battalions to retain their old badge, but a new one has been decided on in the case of the London Scottish, as it was argued that the old badge, a thistle, had nothing to identify it beyond all doubt with the battalion. The battalion had no exclusive right to the thistle, and many Scotsmen wore it as a brooch for their bonnets. The new badge is based on the design of that of the King's Own Scottish Borderers, its principal feature being the lion rampant of Scotland on a St. Andrew's cross, and the thistle remains, but is in the form of a wreath skirting the cross. On scrolls at the top and bottom appear, "London Scottish," and below the lion is "S. Africa, 1900-2." Scotland's motto, "Nemo me impune lacessit," was suggested for the badge, but eventually it was decided, as a compliment to the Commanding Officer, Lieut-Col. J. W. Greig, who has done so much to bring the battalion to its present high state of efficiency, to adopt the very appropriate motto of his family, the Greigs of Eccles, "Strike sure," and this will accordingly appear, flanking the lion, inside the thistle wreath.

ACROSS THE HARBOUR.

Jani-do! get on!!—you!!!

Of course it is not right to use such language, especially on Sunday morning, but a slow horse and a slower driver are most annoying.

I rolled over the Carnac Bridge, waded Frere Road and reaching the side turning to Modi Bunder, was informed by a very polite Police Sepoy, that the way to my boat was the next turning. I tried it—an even more polite elderly-bearded watchman or gate-keeper sent me back, and paying no further attention to my yellow hatted adviser I reached the right place at last at about 11-50, only to find that my boat did not sail until 2 p.m.

I had two nautical satellites in my orbit, and informed the elder—who had told me 12 o'clock—that 2 was the hour of sailing. He seemed quite happy about it. "I will wait" said he in the vernacular—and once again I admired the resigned spirit of the native, to whom time is as nothing, to-day as to-morrow, to-morrow as a week hence.

Personally, I did not relish the idea of two hours at Modi Bunder, so withdrew to the Bombay Club. There I met a kind friend, who, learning that my intention was to cross, the Harbour, said "Have you a macintosh?" I said I had not. "I'll lend you one" said he—and I set off again with a beautiful guaranteed waterproof garment, which kept off the rain so effectually, that I never once had occasion to put it on. Oh! The Frere Road. Holes inches deep in mud, not a level patch from end to end. This road is a disgrace to Bombay, surely it would be worth the expenditure to lay it with granite sets.

At 1-30 I was back at the Bunder, and as my boat had not come alongside, I stood under the sloping eaves of the big corrugated iron waiting shed and watched the human tide. I think the most prominent object was a small, but very importunate, beggar child. Mother didn't worry much, leaving the "Batcha" to do the work. I fell to the child's importunity. It ran with my mite to the mother and I am constrained to think honestly handed over the spoil.

Two small masts and a funnel now appear above the decks of a couple of steamers alongside the wall, and after much manœuvring the "Imperial Mail"—it must be right because it was in white letters on a blue flag at the fore—steamer "Padmavati" nestled alongside a big sister.

A motley crowd indeed it was, which she disgorged.

Many a dusky lady with market produce on her head, a dancing girl, in brilliant clothing, her smile—not fixed but natural and happy, showing white teeth, decorated with gold. A proud papa, a bottle of milk protruding from a coat pocket, and a wizened little baby on his arm. A cheerful "moorghi" surveying the scene with interest from its vantage ground on a girl's arm. All shades of color—how many castes and social ranks I know not.

At 2 o'clock we were under weigh—with a fair number of passengers on the main deck. On top a couple of well-to-do Hindus with their wives in holiday attire. A Mahomedan, with his little daughter, a pretty child, arrayed in a green dress, with bright orange trousers, gold bordered. A gold-laced cap, and many amulets, beads, bracelets and anklets. A few Parsees and a little party of Europeans apparently on pleasure bent, completed our complement.

Leaving Cross Island—with its monsoon coat of green—to starboard, we set our course for Uran—and the mail steamer "Padmavati" of 59 tons nett, and 49 horse-power showed what she could do. She is not an Atlantic Liner, I would not even compare her with the "Macedonia" but she is a good little ship for her job and we anchored off Uran at 2-45.

I did not wait for the Ferry-boat to come alongside, but took passage in a tony, which came out to meet a Customs employé. Landing at the end of the jetty, I sauntered up, past the big Customs shed and lo! I was in another land. A land of tiny tongas, and tinier hill ponies, a land of pigs, of cattle of red-capped fishermen—it might be 100 miles from Bombay. But what, oh what is this awful smell? The air is heavy with it, it does not come in whiffs like well-behaved smells, which allow you to take a clean breath at times. It is like the poor—and its very, very nasty. I discovered later that it was the scent from the mowrah distilleries, which give so much employment in Uran and incidentally pay so much to what I am tempted to describe as a rapacious Government. What with mowrah distilleries and salt works surely this district must pay so much to Government that the latter in their turn might give some respectable grant towards improved facilities. At low tide, even the flat-bottomed ferry-boat cannot get alongside the jetty and passengers must scramble perhaps 100 yards over mud and stones before getting afloat. Then in the monsoon a perilous passage up to windward, then a drop down wind in the direction of the steamer, how long the operation usually takes I do not know, but often the steamer has to drop a buoyed line to the ferry-boat, and haul her, with her frightened and wetted human freight alongside.

Surely a comparatively small outlay would be sufficient to extend the present jetty into water deep enough for a harbour steamer to lie alongside. Then Uran might bear its share of the surplus population of Bombay, but never under present conditions will advantage be taken of its breezy heights for residential bungalows.

All this is somewhat of a digression, I fear. To go back to the ponies and tongas—or to the place where I left them, and where I picked up my Satellites who landed by the ferryboat. My business was soon done or rather left undone; it had to do with a boat and the boat didn't do at all.

I had a couple of hours on my hands before the steamer was due on her return trip and with the intention of getting away from the smell. I started along the narrow road leading inland. A road almost impassable, I believe, at some seasons—a congested mass of huge mowrah barrels—being rolled along, while every hundred yards a fresh supply dashes from the distilleries alongside the road, and woe betide the unhappy bicyclist or carriage folk who may be in the line of fire.

Gradually I leave the smell behind me—the road becomes cleaner, on the right I pass a big tank, and over above tower the hills of Uran, their green slopes patched with rock, wet and glistening in the afternoon sun.

It was really quite pretty, but I wanted a dry seat and was looking for one when I spied a Saheb hoeing in a garden. I paused and glanced through the bars of the gate. Yes, it was a Saheb, and the garden, was quite a pretty garden, and there was a bungalow too, and a bungalow meant shade and perhaps a drink.—I walked on—but no, that bungalow called me, I must chance the Saheb.

I leant on the gate. Now, I thought he likes growing things. Ah! brilliant and unique remark. "Fine growing weather." He looks up, "Yes it is, wont you come in." I pretended to hesitate, but it was a palpable pretence, and the tea was very refreshing, and the buttered toast was good and the talk was of boats and of people, and of Uran, and of gardens and altogether it was very pleasant. Then my hospitable friend escorted me back to the jetty through apparently a continuous line of salaaming Salt Department Sepoys—they are labelled Salt, but I believe they are really Excise and they are very plentiful and very polite.

Aboard again and away at 6 o'clock—saluted by and in turn saluting that grand steamer the "Wai"—or as she is known to the initiated, the "Kai Ko"—ploughing her rolling course across the harbour at a rate of knots—to be accurate perhaps four knots.

It is a slow job getting alongside, when we reach the Bunder—but I am ashore just before 7—after a very pleasant afternoon—with thanks in my heart to the kind individual who remembered the twenty-fifth chapter of the Gospel according to St Matthew and the thirty-fifth verse.

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THE ALIPORE JAIL TRAGEDY.

Remarkable Criticism of Management.

People who may be still wondering how the revolvers got into the Alipore Jail will probably lay aside any disposition to speculate after reading the account of the management of that institution which is given by our correspondent, "Facts," writes the "PIONEER." The Alipore Central and District Jail is the largest institution of its kind in Bengal. Its normal number of inmates comes to above 1,900—out of a total provincial jail population of about 15,000—including usually nearly 100 under-trial prisoners. This enormous establishment boasts it seems just one European officer—the Superintendent. When the Superintendent has completed his morning round and gone off to breakfast and office, there is not, according to our correspondent, another European about the place for the remainder of the day, except those who are engaged with the industries and have no concern in the discipline. The jailor, the deputy jailor, the four assistant jailors, the warders and even the doctor are Bengalis. Discipline hardly seems to exist—as indeed could be gathered from the simple circumstances of the recent murder, which told their own story. But in addition, it appears, that laden jute carts are constantly passing in and out without any search, that large quantities of provisions are taken into the jail after dark, no responsible official being present to check delivery, and that for a great part of the day there is only one warder on duty for this huge establishment. After this it is no case for surmise as to how the fly got into the Chamber. Considering that this batch of under-trial anarchists were probably heroes in the eyes of a good many of the Bengali staff, the wonder is that the police did not find bombs as well as revolvers. Perhaps a further search would disclose some.

The following is the letter by "Facts":—"In your issue of to-day's date, in refering to the murder of the approver, Narendranath Gossain, in connection with the Bengal anarchist trial, you say: 'The gaol authorities, it appears, have protested in the past against the practice of allowing accused persons so many facilities of seeing their friends, but the protests have gone unheard, and it is surmised that in this case the weapons were smuggled in with some food on Sunday, that being visiting day at the gaol hospital. Even, if all this be true, it still remains to be explained how this traffic in arms could be carried on under the very noses of the gaol authorities.'

The explanation is simple enough when you know the facts. Permit me, therefore, to supply some explanation from facts gleaned at first hand.

First.—There is only one European responsible for the supervision of the Alipore jail where the approver was shot, and that is Mr. Emmerson, the Superintendent. The other Europeans employed have nothing whatever to do with the jail or its discipline. One, who is known as the Deputy Superintendent, is in charge of the jute factory in the jail, and the other is Superintendent of the Printing Press. The people really responsible for maintaining discipline in this jail are the jailor, deputy jailor and four assistant jailors—all of them Bengalees. In addition to these there are a few warders—all Bengalees—and several convict warders. In the hospital there is the 'Doctor Babu,' his assistant and compounder—all Bengalees. The menial servants in the hospital are all convicts. The European Superintendent goes his rounds of the jail every morning and as a rule, this occupies him for a couple of hours or so. After he leaves in the morning the jail does not see him again, and the entire administration and control of the prison rests with the Bengali jailors and warders.

Second.—At any time in the day carts loaded with jute enter the prison. Probably the carters and others accompanying the carts are searched, but the loaded carts pass in unsearched, and may carry a whole stand of arms and ammunition—if the carts were sufficiently bribed.

Third.—Every evening after the prison is supposed to be locked large quantities of provisions arrive, such as potatoes, condiments, etc. for the prisoners. Of course, these ought to arrive in the day but they don't and the reason for this is not far to seek, as they are supplied by a contractor. Possibly he has some arrangement with Bengali jailors. Any way no one would suspect these provisions of harbouring arms and ammunition. But what is to prevent these being smuggled into the jail? No responsible European official is present to make a thorough search of the articles as received into the jail, especially as they arrive late in the evening, when the prison gates are supposed to have been locked up for the night.

Fourth.—There is a night-soil depot outside the jail to the south. Through an opening in the prison wall, buckets of night-soil are continually passing. There is one Bengali warder on guard here and being a high caste man he naturally stands far away from the opening. What is to prevent arms being smuggled into the prison through this opening?

Finally, after 11 a. m. to late in the afternoon, there is but one warder on duty for the whole jail. I have in the forgoing indicated the means by which arms and ammunition could easily have been introduced into the jail, provided the under-trial anarchists and their friends and supporters outside were willing to pay the price.

Then, again, all convicts in hospitals, as well as under-trial prisoners, are supposed to be thoroughly searched every morning and especially so after they have had friends to see them. What sort could the search have been of the two men in hospital who shot the approver? The foregoing are some of the questions which require to be answered in this connection.

A PARALLEL TO THE APPROVER'S FATE.

A correspondent writes:—The fate of the approver Gossain in the Muzzuffurpore Bomb case recalls that of another approver in a trial which was even more sensational and engaged the attention of all in a greater degree twenty-five years ago. The methods of the miscreants in Bengal are avowedly an imitation of those of the anarchists in Europe, but they also bear a very close resemblance to those of the Fenians who terrorised various parts of Ireland in the early eighties of the last century. The Muzzuffurpore outrage recalled to our mind the Phœnix Park murders in Dublin of 1882, though luckily the Bengali ruffians were baulked of their real victims and were not so successful in their nefarious objects as their Irish prototypes. But the most startling rereamblance lies in the fate of the approvers in both these cases. In the Irish case, the Fenians had marked out Mr. T. H. Burke, permanent Under Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant, for murder, and they succeeded in killing him in Phœnix Park on 6th May 1882, along with Lord Frederick Cavendish, Chief Secretary, who had not been so marked out, but who was also murdered, because he happened to be in the company of the doomed man that evening. The murderers made good their escape, and eluded the most careful search of the police for more than eight months. At last in January 1883 the gang was captured, and was brought to trial, at the beginning of which one of their number, James Carey, turned approver. The sensation that his conduct and evidence caused at the time may be compared to that aroused by Gossain's revelations, and the annoyance of his former colleagues was just as great. A contemporary chronicler thus describes the impression made by Carey's revelations of his own and of his companions' misdeeds: "His previous companions in the dock scowled and hissed at him. Thenceforward this man was spoken of everywhere in terms of opprobrium; but arch-informer as he was, he himself was always cool and callous; and he unfolded the story of the assassination association, in which he was the moving spirit, without apology or remorse. He described the origin and operations of the body, calling themselves 'the Irish Invincibles.' From him came a cold-blooded sketch of the butchery in Phœnix Park. His evidence was greedily read and was received with mingled feelings of interest, relief and horror while in Dublin it provoked an intense excitement." Chiefly on the evidence of James Carry which was not shaken by the most searching cross-examination on the part of his companions, the whole gang was convicted after a trial before a special judge and jury. The murderers were executed in May, exactly a year after the perpetration of the foul crime they had been guilty of.

Carey had, of course, got his pardon from Government; but the "Irish Invincibles" whom he had helped to expose were inexorable in their revenge. The police knowing that various means were taken to bring about his end, secretly sent him and his wife and seven children—he had been a Town Councillor of Dublin and a respectable and rising tradesman known as a devout Catholic, though, according to his own statement, he was all the while for twenty-one years actively connected with the Fenians who latterly used to meet at his house—out of the country to South Africa in a steamer which left London on 4th July. The police had taken every precaution to keep his departure a secret from everybody. He was carried by detectives to Dartmouth where he joined his family on board the steamer, and he changed his name and the whole party was known as the Power family by the other passengers. In spite of all this the Fenians seem to have all along shadowed their former colleague. One of their nefarious brotherhood to whom had been assigned the work of revenge, became a passenger by the same steamer and passed under the name of MacDonald, though his real name was Patrick O'Donnell. At Capetown he changed with the Careys to the steamer "Melrose Castle" to complete the voyage to Natal whither the latter were going. On the 29th July the ship was in the high seas nearing Port Elizabeth, and the two men were sitting together in the second class saloon; when all in a sudden O'Donnell fired at Carey three times in succession, and the unfortunate man fell into the hands of his wife who was near, mortality wounded exclaiming that he was at last murdered. O'Donnell was sent to England for trial, convicted and hanged on 17th December following. In Ireland and the United States, says the "Chronicler" above quoted, "there was no attempt amongst the Nationalists to conceal the delight with which the report of the murder was welcomed, and funds were cheerfully subscribed for the defence of the prisoner." All this supplies many points which are curiously parallel to the murder of the hapless Gossain last week at the hands of his former companions in crimes. If anything the Bengali ruffians have proved themselves more intrepid than their Irish prototypes of twenty-five years ago. They have not waited like them till the trial of all of them was over, but have shot the approver while it is still pending, and while only one of the gang has been executed. But in one respect the parallel breaks down. The Irish authorities did everything in their power to guard the life of Carey. But the Bengal authorities seem to have been wanting in the most elementary precautions in this sad business.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY—ARRIVALS, SEPTEMBER 8.—Lieut.-Col. Daly, R.A.M.C., from Ferozepore.
Lieut. Coullie, I.M.S., from Satara.
Capt. Sir E. E. Dalrymple Bart, 117th Mahrattas, from Kamptee.
Capt. Goodfellow, C.I.H., from Colombo.
Col, Scare, 101st Grs., from Santa Cruz.

DEPARTURES, SEPTEMBER 8.—Lieut.-Col. Daly, R.A.M.C., to Naini Tal.
Lieut. Coullie, I.M.S., to Satara.
Capt. Turner, R.G.A., to England.
Capt. Sir E. E. Dalrymple Bart, 117th Mahrattas, to England.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 3.

Lieut, Forbes, 57th Rifles, is appointed Adjutant, Khyber Rifles.

The following postings to the Indian Army are notified:—

Lieut. Montagu Smith to the 31st Lancers. Lieut. Noyes to the 2nd Rajputs. Lieut. Halliday to the 122nd Infantry and Lieut. Phillips to the 119th Infantry.

2nd Lieut. Carpendale to the 36th Horse. 2nd Lieut. Moran to the 10th Gurkhas and 2nd Lieut. Wilson to the 82nd Punjabis.

Capt. Allansen's appointment, to be Private Secretary to Sir E. Baker, in Bengal, is approved.

A TELEGRAM was received in Bombay yesterday saying that Ahmednagar is unable to raise a team to play the Gymkhana on Friday and Saturday, and the fixture is, therefore, abandoned.

THE annual report of the Colonial Office on Wei-Hai-Wei shows that fifty-seven police are sufficient for a population of 150,000, a testimony to the orderly habits of the people. Before the disbandment of the Chinese Regiment, it may be pointed out, only twenty-one police, with two European inspectors, were necessary. Of the total number of convictions in the year 1907, no less than 339 were for gambling. The revenue has slightly increased, amounting to 80,331 dollars, as against 76,777 dollars, while the expenditure has also increased, being 173,331 dollars, as against 160,973 dollars. Fruit cultivation is progressing in the district. The report comments on the frequency of suicides, notably among women, pointing out that the taking of one's own life is apparently not regarded as disgraceful, and implies no moral obloquy.

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET.

The Eve of the Struggle.

The Presidency-Parsi match extending over the next three days at Poona promises to be one of the most interesting and closely contested of the series. With one notable exception both teams may be taken as representative, for at the eleventh hour Milne has notified his acceptance (it was thought that he could not leave Bombay) and the Presidency attack will now be at its strongest. Against this gain we have to set the loss of Captain Turner who, after all, has been ordered to proceed home on Saturday next. Particularly unfortunate is it that he has to stand down for, apart from his actual prowess with bat and ball and in the field, he is one of those great-hearted cricketers whose presence means so much to a side, especially in matches of this kind. A match is never lost till the last run is hoisted or the last wicket down, and Turner is a player who goes pegging along "sixteen annas" right till the end with his tail up and the light of battle in his eye. It is not too much to say that the welcome improvement in Bombay cricket this year has been largely due to his presence and influence—he has filled the other players with a confidence that, while new to them, becomes them amazingly well and is a match-winning factor in cricket. His keenness is proverbial and I expect that the first man to get the news of the result of the match at Aden will be Turner. It remains, while deploring his loss, to wish him 'bon voyage' and the best of luck.

One of the most potent factors in cricket is the ability to "keep one's tail up" and I venture to predict that, if the Presidency team keep their sterns erect, they will score a win against the powerful combine opposed to them. "Tails down" is a contagion that spreads fearfully quickly and I have seen teams demoralised utterly by it in an absurdly short space of time. The Presidency team ought surely to be incapable of this shortcoming. To revert to individual players—Milne, as I have given it as my opinion before, is the one bowler on this side of India whom inspiration prompts to send down that one unplayable ball that would beat any batsman under the sun, and Milne when getting well in is a terror—as I hope the Parsis may again find to their cost. Sprott skippers the side and of course keeps the sticks—the right place for a Captain with an eye on curl and screw and swerve and, may be, mishit. Our "great little man" is of course there again, "Jungly" the "Bobs Bahadur" of Indian cricket. How often he has carried the side through on his own shoulders till it looked like "Greig and 10 others"—as people used to remark of Tom Hayward and the Surrey team. I remember his performance at Poona last year. So may it be again, but with a backing worthy of the team. In any case the team ought to be able to make runs. Townend, Heath, Cooper, Airy and Rutter, who takes Captain Turner's place, in addition to the foregoing are one and all good for a modest century or so, 'favente Fortuna,' while Milne, J. T. Turner and Joy have all proved that they can bat as well as bowl.

There remains the steadiest rock of the team, Cheetham. Bombay knows him; Poona knows him, the Parsis know him—to their cost—and one and all are glad to see him back, be it as friend or foe. A solid figure on the field he is the man to rise to the occasion with bat or ball as necessity may require. Watch him bat when steadiness is required and conjure up your rusty Horace—"si fractus illabatur orbis impavidum ferient ruinæ"—alas, poor bowlers! Should runs be needed, take my advice and don't go and field silly-point or silly-anywhere else or you may look sillier still. Give him a ball to conjure with and he will play the devil with it—and inadvertently, with the stumps as well. In fact if the others seem to have the match in hand and you want to cheat 'em out of it, put him on! He'll do it—no one better! In the bowling department the skipper has a fine selection at his command. Milne, the genius of the team; Cheetham at the other end; Turner of Rajkot and Joy as reliefs with Greig to follow—well, I'm glad it isn't I who have to make runs off them! Yes, they really ought to be good enough. Lastly, in the fielding department we ought to hold our own. One cannot find a weak spot there, but may fortune favour and send the chances to hand. Mulla especially wants holding at the first opportunity—a mistake may well cost us dear.

Of the Parsi team I need say no more than I said a few days ago. At least half-a-dozen crack batsmen, three good and two useful bowlers and eleven sound fieldsmen comprise an useful team and one that takes a lot of beating. The spin of the coin may have a good deal to do with the result of the match, but we can only hope that the wicket will play true throughout and that the elements will contrive to favour neither side. It remains to look forward to a keen and hard-fought fight under equal conditions—and may the best side win! Should I be human, if I did not add—And may it be the Presidency?

LECTOR.

PAIWADNIYA C. C. vs. BOMBAY MUSLIMS C. C.

THE DAIWADNIYA C. C.

1st Innings.

Mr V R Tambe, b Mahmood	...	0
Mr N V Maden, c Gazali, b Mahmood	...	2
Mr Dhotre, run out	...	1
Mr Morwale, c & b Ahmed	...	6
Mr A B Divekar, run out	...	0
Mr R M Pitale, b S Ahmed	...	0
Mr Hote, c Gazali, S Ahmed	...	0
Mr K S Pitale, b S Ahmed	...	3
Mr M J Chachad, not out	...	1
Mr S J Arjunwane	...	Did not bat.
Mr Sondekar	...	
Extra	...	1
Total	...	14

2nd Innings.

Mr V R Tambe, b S Ahmed	...	8
Mr N V Maden, b S Ahmed	...	2
Mr Dhotre, c Gazali, b Mahmood	...	0
Mr Morwale, c Zoolikar, b S Ahmed	...	0
Mr A B Divekar, c Syed, b Mahmood	...	6
Mr R M Pitale, b S Ahmed	...	6
Mr Hote, b Mahmood	...	1
Mr K S Pitale, b Mahmood	...	13
Mr M J Chachad, b S Ahmed	...	1
Mr S J Arjunwane, b Mahmood	...	1
Mr Sondekar, not out	...	0
Extras	...	10
Total...	...	48

THE BOMBAY MUSLIMS C. C.

1st Innings.

Mr Zulfikar Ali, b Tambe	...	0
Mr Mahmed, run out	...	0
Mr S Kadir, b Chachad	...	0
Mr S Yacoob, b Chachad	...	1
Mr Syed, c subtitute, b Tambe	...	0
Mr Gazali, b Tambe	...	0
Mr A G M Shaik, run out	...	14
Mr G Mahomed, c and b Chachad	...	9
Mr S Ahmed, c Tambe, b Chachad	...	3
Mr Sk Papa, not out	...	12
Mr Shaik Mahmood, st Divekar, b Maden		13
Extra	...	1
Total...	...	53

2nd Innings.

Mr Gazali, not out	...	3
Mr Shaik Mahmood, st Divekar, b Tambe		11
Extras	...	5
Total...	...	19

FOOTBALL.

Civilians vs. East Lancs.

The Cooperage enclosure and borders were well filled yesterday, when the picked Civilian team met the East Lancs. from Poona, winners of last year's Tournament here. It was a good game, fairly fast and very level, the Civilians deserving to score on more than one occasion. As prognosticated, it was in the combination and shooting of their forward line that they were weak, though Woolley, and especially Moir, who centered perfectly, played really well. Holman is not a good centre and the Committee would do well to change him to inside or outside right. In the latter position they were very poorly served and by effecting a change in the centre, substituting G. Brewin for preference, Cowper and Holman could be placed on the right and make up an effective line. One great fault was their not backing up and standing off whilst the backs cleared. In the other positions one could suggest no change, Edwards and Jaeger shewing up particularly well.

The combination of the Lancs. was not all it might have been expected to be, but this was more than probably not the best they are capable of and it will take a good team to deprive them of the Cup. In Carefoot they have a very safe custodian and Duckworth at back, Jackson and Alcock at half with Ainsworth forward shewed up best.

Owing to Jaeger's inability to turn up in time the Civilians started with a man short, and whilst labouring under this disadvantages had the first goal scored against them. This was a good cross-shot by Boyle to which Thompson could only get his finger tips. Good play by Osborne gave Holman a great chance, but on his getting clear of the backs Carefoot ran out and saved when dangerous Moir was found off-side and two fine centres by him went begging and after a run to the other end by Ainsworth, Moir again gave his centres a chance. Holman and Cowper were on it, but Carefoot saved distinctly luckily. Ainsworth again put in a run and a shot which went to the left as half time arrived.

East Lancs..... 1 goal.
Civilians..... nil.

From the kick-off Holman got right through and 'hands' saw the Civilians dangerous. Osborne tapped the ball to Woolley who, being unprepared missed his chance. Pressing still Jaeger delayed, his shot too long and on the Lancs relieving Howarth was found off-side, but a foul throw and a foul by Jaeger saw them back. Woolley relieved with a taking run but Harwood muffed when well placed and a shot by Jaeger, following good play by Holman, was saved. A free for handling helped them to continue attacking till Ainsworth's run and shot saw their goal in danger. Bussey, in relieving rather indiscreetly kicked the front of goal where Boyle got on and scored easily.

On resuming Moir put in an ideal centre which was unaccepted and Jaeger gave Woolley a chance, his shot being saved at the expense of a corner. Subsequent play saw Bussey shoot wide and Holman just over-ran another great centre by Moir. Cowper follo wed with a pretty bit of play which might have resulted better had Harwood been more energetic and the latter again missed a very soft chance given by Moir. A corner and a foul to the lanes saw them hard at it pressing, to be sent back on the call of time. Score :—

East Lancs :— ..... 2 goals.
Civilians ..... nil.

TEAMS.

Civilians.		East Lancers.
Thompson	Goal	Carefoot.
Edwards, Chapman	Backs	Duckworth, Johnston.
Osborne, Bussey, Jaeger	Halves	Slater, Jackson, Alcock.
Moir, Woolley, Holman, Cowper, Harwood	Forwards	Howarth, Brownwell, Parsons, Boyle, Ainsworth.

THE CIVILIAN TEAM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It would be interesting to know on what principles or suggestions the team to represent Civilian football in Bombay against the Military players was selected.

That only one man could be found good enough to take from the leading Civilian team in the Harwood League, the team which gave so fine an exhibition of football against the Royal Scots "A" last evening, whereas four have been chosen from the team last but one in the League, speaks for itself. In my humble opinion the representative Civilian team cannot be complete without the inclusion of G. Brewin, Kelly and Dowling in the forward line—Yours etc.

CENTURION.

THE ROVERS TOURNAMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In regard to the forthcoming Rovers Football Tournament which commences on the 12th instant, I would like to draw the attention of the Rovers Committee to the following points.

(1) That before going on the field to play, the contending players should be warned against fouling.

(2) That players should be cautioned against losing their tempers when accidently knocked over or kicked from uncontrolable causes: the player so offending or retaliating to be ordered off the field without any warning whatever.

(3) That players should be warned not to comment on the decisions of the Referee; a repetition of the offence to be penalised by the player being ordered off the field.

(4) That players should implicitly accept all decisions of the Referee without protest.

(5) That Goal Judges should be appointed from independent gentlemen having no connection or partisanship for either team engaged.

(6) That Linesmen should be appointed from players other than those of the teams engaged.

I am aware that generally the rules have regard for all these points or most of them, but it will make for more gentlemanly play and for an absence of objections and unnecessary and unseemly friction if the above points are impressed on the minds of the teams engaged each evening before the match is started. Yours, in the interests of good sportsmanship,

A PLAYER.

THE P. W. D. AND THE CAPTAIN'S CUP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, SEPTEMBER 8.

Messrs. Montgomery and Blair tie for the P. W. D. Cup—87 net. Messrs. Montgomery, Priestly, Shoubridge, Sanderson, Meade, Mackay, Pooley, Newman and Busch qualify for the Captain's Cup.

BOXING.

Sirhind Tournament.

NINTH MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 7.

The tournament continues to be as attractive as ever and there was another good house to witness the evening's events.

The particulars are as follows :—

LIGHT-WEIGHTS.—3RD ROUND CONCLUDED.

Pte. Bethel, 1st Royal Warwick Regiment vs. Pte. Donaghue, Royal Munster Fusiliers. A good fight, both men getting in some hard blows. Bethel won on points.

Pte. Crowther, Durham Light Infantry vs. Lance-Corpl. Oates, 1st Queen's Regiment. Won by Oates on points after a close fight.

Pte. Maher, 2nd Leinster Regiment vs. Pte. McMillan, 1st Gloster Regiment. Referee stopped the fight in the 3rd round, declaring McMillan the winner.

Pte. Faulks, 1st Gloster Regiment vs. Pte. Turner, Royal Munster Fusiliers. Faulks falling hurt himself and was counted out.

Pte. Sanders, Northumberland Fusiliers vs. Pte. Eggleton, 2nd Royal Berks Regiment. Sanders was disqualified.

Pte. Leahy, 1st Gloster Regiment vs. Pte O'Dowd, Connaught Rangers. Scratched.

OFFICERS' HEAVY-WEIGHTS.

Lieut. A. M. Read, 7th Hariana Lancers vs. Lieut. Salier, Northumberland Fusiliers. Salier, after pluckily continuing a hopeless fight, lost on points.

FEATHER-WEIGHTS, 3RD. ROUND CONCLUDED.

Pte. Gents, 1st Glosters Regiment vs. Pte. Hall, 1st South Lancashires. Gent knocked his opponent out in the second round.

Pte. Robinson, 1st Glosters vs. Pte Hare, Glosters. Robinson scratched.

Pte. Vine, 1st Queen's Regiment vs. Sergeant Handford, 1st Gloster Regiment. Handford won on points without much difficulty.

Pte. Robson, Durham Light Infantry vs. Pte. Johnson, 1st Queen's Regiment. Robson won on a foul.

Pte Sullivan, Queen's Regiment vs Pte. Wyman, Royal Munster Fusiliers. Sullivan was knocked out in the first round.

To-morrow night a six-round contest for a purse of Rs. 100 will be fought between Private Smith, Royal Berks. Regiment, and Private Jones, 1st Gloster Regiment.

LIGHT-WEIGHTS, 4TH ROUND.

Gunner Greene, "S" Battery, R. H. A. vs. Pte. Woollett, 1st Queen's Regiment. Greene secured a comfortable win on points.

Driver Pugh, "S" Battery, R. H. A. vs. Lance-Corpl. Arnold, 1st Gloster Regiment. Arnold knocked his man out in the first round.

Gunner Stephens, No. 9 Mountain Battery, R. G. A. vs. Lance-Corpl. Roberts, 1st Gloster Regiment. Stephens scratched.

Corpl. Shorrocks, 1st Queen's Regiment vs. Pte. Edwards, 12th Royal Lancers. The referee stopped the fight, declaring Shorrick the winner.

HEAVY WEIGHTS, 3RD ROUND CONCLUDED.

Corpl. Grearney, Royal Munster Fusiliers vs. Gunner Carter, 7th Battery, R. F. A. Grearney was knocked out in the second round.

Pte. Clohessy, Royal Munster Fusiliers vs. Pte. Weir, 12th Royal Lancers. Won by Clohessy on points.

Gunner Sellman, "S" Battery, R. H. A. vs. Pte. Kellett, Northumberland Fusliers. Sellman knocked his opponent out in the First round.

Gunner Emett, No. 1. Mountain Battry, R. G. A. vs. Corpl. Forster, 1st Gloster Regiment. Forster won on a foul.

MUD SPORTS.

The following is the programme this evening at 5-30 (weather permitting):—

1. Cutting the Turk's Head and Tilting at the Ring.—(A few swords will be provided on the ground on Saturday and Monday mornings for practice).

2 Tantalus Stakes.—Gentlemen to ride a given course to where buckets of water will be placed, and in each of which there will be an apple, dismount, place hands behind back, and secure the apple with the mouth, remount and return over course with apple in mouth. The apple at no period of the race to be touched by hand.

3. The Cocoanut Stakes.—Ladies to ride given course to where cocoanuts will be placed on posts, a line being provided for each competitor, pick up the cocoanuts one at a time, and from a point that will be indicated, throw them to their nominees who will be standing a little way off and who must catch the cocoanuts and put them in a bucket, this to be repeated as many times as there are cocoanuts. Should the gentleman not catch the cocoanut, he must pick it up and give it back to his lady, who will again throw it to him. First home having passed all the nuts successfully to her partner to win.

4. The Afternoon Tea Stakes.—Gentlemen to ride given course to where their nominators will be seated at tea tables, dismount, sit down at table where the lady will dispense tea, and of which the gentleman must partake heartily, after which he signs chit for tea and returns over course. The couple who have tea and complete the course nearest to five minutes to win.

5. Bolster Contest, Bare Back.—Open to teams of four a side. Competitors are requested to make up their teams beforehand and to turn out promptly.

6. Scurries.—There will be both Horse and Pony Scurries if there are sufficient entries and time allows.

Blackboards will be placed closed by the trees where the Horses stand, one for Horses and one for Ponies, and intending competitors will please write their names down on arriving on the ground together with the name of the Horse or Pony they are going to ride.

THE NASIK GOLF WEEK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, SEPTEMBER 6.

I send you a few notes on the eve of our Week. The competitions to-morrow are those for the Nasik and Bombay Gymkhana Cups and the first round of the Handicap Foursomes. The entrants total 34 of whom 22 are Nasik and Mofussil players and are only eligible for the former cup. Scratch players number four but it is questionable if any player present is as good as the winner of the Challenge Shield last year. A most unfortunate accident during a paperchase on the 30th August resulted in a broken collar bone for Mr. Stuart Nicholson, who was always a dangerous opponent in match play.

On Saturday the September bronze medal was played for and won by Mr. Deane of the 44th Merwara Infantry, Ajmere, with a score of 86—3=83, the runner up being Mr. Blair from Bombay with 88—3=85; the afternoon was a perfect one for golf, rain which fell on Thursday night and Friday morning had improved the greens, and the wind was much less troublesome than usual.

The ladies' event for a prize given by Mrs. Jackson was again won by Mrs. Priestly with 48—6=42.

A good innovation on the course this year is a change of colour for the flags of the second round, the first round flags being white and those of the second round scarlet and white. A subcommittee has been formed with Mr. Aitken as President to help in the important duties of handicapping, and also to draw for partners in each competition, with time of start, non starters to go to the bottom of the list. This will remove some of last year's objections.

5TH KARACHI GYMKHANA RACES.

The Gymkhana Races, August 29, the fifth meeting of the kind this year, were again most successful, and the Stewards of the Races are to be congratulated on the introduction of these very pleasant little meetings. That the sport is thoroughly appreciated is evident from the good attendance in the enclosures and the good fields that faced the starter. The totalisator officials were kept pretty busy throughout the afternoon, and from a study of the tickets taken there is no doubt that the handicapper knew more about form than the majority of backers and that the Race Fund must have done well.

First Race.—The Bedouin Stakes, Rs. 49, to the winner, Rs. 25 to the second, Rs. 10 to the third. A handicap for Arab Ponies 14-2 and under. Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. Maclean's Fireaway, 11-5, Capt. Hill ... 1
Capt. Leake's Sirdar, 9-12, Mr. Sanday ... 2
Capt. Molloy's Tigris, 10-3, Mr. O'Hara ... 3

Also ran Bubbles 10-7, Tinker 10-0. Tigris was quickest away but was closely followed by Fireaway and Sirdar and for the first 2 furlongs there was little between these 3 ponies. Then Fireaway began to forge ahead while Tigris dropped back, and this order remaining unchanged Fireaway won very easily by 2 lengths from Sirdar with Tigris ½ length behind. Time 1 min. 14 2/5 secs.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 12 per ticket.

Second Race—The Open Stakes—Rs. 49 to the winner, Rs. 25 to the second, Rs. 10 to the third. A handicap for English, Australian and C. B. Ponies 14-2 and under. Distance 5 Furlongs.

Mr. Rome's Brown and Pink, 10-0, Mr. Mahon... 1
Mr. Calvocoressi's Raffles, 10 9, Owner ... 2
Capt. Hislop's Jenny Lind, 11-3, Mr. O'Hara ... 3

Also ran Abe 10-11, Plasmon 10-7, Grace 8-11. Brown and Pink was first out of the gate followed by Jenny Lind and Raffles and in this order they ran to the turn into the straight, where Raffles passed Jenny Lind but could not get on terms with the leader, who won very easily by 3 lengths, one length separating second and third. Time 1 11 1/5 secs.

The Totalisator pair Rs. 14 per ticket.

Third Race.—The Substitution Stakes.—Rs. 49 to the winner, Rs. 25 to the second, Rs. 10 to the third. A handicap for Arab and C. B. Poines 14-2 and under. Distance 3 furlongs.

Mr O'Hara's Challenger, 11.0, Owner... ... 1
Mr Rome's, Rome Ali, 10.0, Capt. Hill 2
Major Were's Ludhiana, 10-10, Mr Sanday... 3

Also ran Fizzer 10.7, Ivoride 10.5, Jolly Bob 10 3. Challenger jumped off with the lead and steadily increased it for the first two furlongs with Ludhiana lying next and Rome Ali close behind. At the distance the latter passed Ludhiana but could not catch the leader who passed the post an easy winner by a length, a length separating second and third. Time 41 1/5 secs.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 6 per ticket.

Fourth Race.—The Ubique Stakes—An excellent race. The Totalisator paid Rs. 125 per ticket.

Fifth Race.—The Processional Stakes.—Rs. 49 to the winner. Rs. 25 to the second, Rs. 10 to the third. A distance handicap for horses. Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Calvocoressi's Rhoda, 230 yards, Owner..... 1
Capt Hislop's Jenny Lind, 110, „ Mr Sanday... 2
Mr C Kennedy's Sunny Jim, 230 „ Owner..... 3

There were 11 starters. On the fall of the flag all got away well except the favourite Bill Squires whose rider thought it was no start. Rhoda soon overhauled the leader while Jenny Lind rapidly closed up with those in front of her and at the bend it looked as if there would be a close finish, but Rhoda going strong maintained her lead and passed the post 6 lengths ahead of Jenny Lind with Sunny Jim 1-2 length behind.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 39 per ticket.

Sixth Race.—The Ladies' Bracelet.—A bracelet to the lady nominating the winner, Rs. 25 to the Second, Rs. 10 to the third. A distance handicap for all Ponies 14.2 and under. Distance, Racecourse.

Mr. Robson's Pasha, nominated by Mrs Graham, 60 yards, Mr. Sanday 1
Mr Calvocoressi's Raffles, nominated by Miss Shuttleworth, scratch, Owner 2
Mr Maclean's Fireaway, nominated by Mrs Kennedy, 20 yards, Mr Kennedy 3

There were 9 starters. The field was soon let go and the leaders made the pace as fast as they could, but the ponies in the rear soon began to close up and by the time that the bend was reached the field were in a bunch. Then up the straight there was an excellent race in which Pasha secured the verdict by 3 lengths from Raffles, who was 1 length ahead of Fireaway.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 9 per ticket.

Seventh Race.—The Consolation Stakes—Rs. 49 to the winner, Rs. 25 to the second, Rs. 10 to the third. A handicap for all Ponies 14-2 and under that had run in one of the previous races and had not won. Distance 3 furlongs.

Mr. Sanday's Abe, 11-5, Owner 1
Mr. Sanday's Plasmon, 11-7, Mr. Gough ... 2
Mr. Younghusband's Grace, 9-5, Mahamed Din 3

Also ran Bubbles 10-2, Fizzer 9-12, Jolly Bob 9-8.

The gate went up to a leave start but before a furlong had been passed Abe had assumed the lead with Plasmon lying next closely followed by Grace. This order remained unchanged, Abe winning all out by 3-4 length from Plasmon with Grace 3-4 length behind. Time 41 4-5 secs.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 3 per ticket.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 8th September 1908.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	7	4	30 p. m.	16	49
Teheran ...	8	2	15 p. m.	0	33
Suez	8	2	30 p. m.	0	36

NOTICES.

Cable Djedda Sonakim interrupted (28-7-08).
Cable Asaub Massonat interrupted (29-7-08).
Moulmein Route to Siam via Kanburi interrupted beyond Indian Frontier (5-9-08.)

OZONE AND ITS USE.

When a series of electric discharges is passed through pure oxygen there results a diminution in bulk, the development of a curious smell, pungent and irritating to the nose, and of certain new and interesting properties of chemical activity in the gas. While oxygen itself is a comparatively inert substance, having little or no tendency to unite with organic matter except through the physiological processes of respiration or the activities of micro-organisms, the oxygen which has been modified by the electric discharge has a most marked power of uniting with oxidisable substances; so great is this tendency that it rapidly loses its character if it comes into contact with such substances, the residue being ordinary oxygen. As the modified gas originated from oxygen, and nothing else, it must be composed of oxygen only, but it some altered from: the diminution in volume which attends its appearance points to some form of condensation having taken place, and it can be demonstrated that the change consists in the formation of two molecules of the new form of oxygen from three of the original. On account of its smell this active condensed form of oxygen was named ozone. It is a colourless gas, heavier than the parent oxygen unstable from its tendency to revert to the ordinary condition of atmospheric oxygen, and with pronounced oxidising powers, which are due to this instability the tendency to split off from the molecule of ozone, an atom of oxygen which in the moment of liberation has great powers of attacking and uniting with other substances. This action of ozone is exactly like that of chlorine when used for bleaching and like chlorine ozone is a powerful disinfectant, destroying all germs which are exposed to its action in sufficient strength.

Traces of ozone are normally present in the atmosphere of open spaces, and especially in that of the coast; they are found with difficulty in that of towns, and are, as a rule, entirely, absent from that of inhabited rooms. In consequence much importance has been popularly attached to the presence of ozone in sea air as a factor in its health-giving properties, an importance which has never been fully demonstrated. On the other hand, it is more than likely that the introduction of ozone into the air of living rooms might be attended by good results in the destruction of the traces of organic matter which are always present in the expired air and which are of far more poisonous influence than the carbonic acid which is accepted as the sign of impurity.

Interest has been considerably aroused of late in the possibility of applying ozone as a remedial agent in the treatment of disease. It is obvious at the start that we have in it a very powerful agent and one which calls for caution in its use. It is an undoubted germicide of great power, but like all others and their name is legion, it spares neither the micro-organism nor the tissues which harbour it, while if used in a sufficiently dilute form to avoid destruction of the patient's tissues it is likely to fail of the desired effect on the substance of the infective organism. It is particularly in diseases of the lungs and the nose and throat that the advantages of a gaseous antiseptic would be most welcome it could be applied with impunity, it is unfortunately true that the mucous membrane of the air-passages is of all the most easily irritated and injured by antiseptic treatment. Further, there is good reason to doubt whether any appreciable amount of ozone could ever reach the deeper parts of the lung, since the air inspired washes so large a surface of mucous membrane in the nose alone that it becomes warmed to the temperature of the body and saturated with moisture before it enters the throat, and it is difficult to see how active ozone would survive so extensive a contact with an organic surface. Yet cases of apparent benefit have been recorded by well-qualified observes, and there is every reason to hope that they may be confirmed by further and wider experience; for if we have in ozone a really efficient method of pulmonary disinfection, medicine has found a most valuable and much-needed aid in the treatment of diseases of the lung.

It is possible that the use of ozone as an atmospheric disinfectant and purifier may have a great future before it, in the disinfection of rooms and the refreshing of such crowded places as schoolrooms, churches, and places of assembly. It is even conceivable that the House of Commons might have its influenza epidemics cut short by the ozonisation of its atmosphere, to the great increase of its efficiency as a legislative assembly. But much harm is often done to a good cause by the excitation of hopes which are unlikely to be justified, and it might be to the good of the future of the ozone treatment that too rosy hopes should not be held out before the public as to the probable results of its use. The ultimate judge is the experience of the body of the medical practitioners, and it is too early as yet to come to conclusions on the matter.

MOSES ZANGWILL.

"We regret to announce the death, in Jerusalem, of Mr. Moses Zangwill, father of Messrs. Israel, Louis, and Mark Zangwill," says the "Jewish Chronicle." "The deceased was born in Russia about seventy years ago, and emigrated to England as a youth. It is worthy of note that during his whole career in England it is probable that he did not possess means which would be sufficient to satisfy the requirements of the present Aliens Act. He was an assiduous Hebrew student, and many visitors to his distinguished son's former residence in Kilburn will recall the modest figure of Moses Zangwill poring over volumes of ancient Jewish lore. When nearing his sixtieth year he migrated to Jerusalem, where he became a centre of piety and beneficence, and where no pilgrim of note failed to pay him a visit. Of late years he was compelled by failing health to become a frequent inmate of Bikur Cholim Hospital, where he died last Sunday, and his last wish was that a 'Moses Zangwill' bed should be founded in his memory, a wish which will be carried out by his children."

RAILWAY RETURNS.

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd August on 141·14 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	5,000	5,000	...	10,000
Or per mile of Railway	35	36	...	71
For previous 7 weeks of half-year	33,839	73,942	75	1,07,856
Total for 8 weeks	38,839	78,942	75	1,17,856
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	6,264	16,822	38	23,124
Per mile of Ry. do.	45	119	...	164
Total to corresp date do.	30,063	2,03,390	666	2,34,119

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 13,124
Do. to date ..... Rs. 1,56,263

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd August on 1,772·90 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings estimated.	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,81,000	1,40,000	7,000	3,28,000
Or per mile of Railway	102	79	4	185
For previous 7 weeks of half-year	11,70,378	10,32,283	48,071	22,50,732
Total for 8 weeks	13,51,378	11,72,283	55,071	25,78,732
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous yr.	2,33,813	2,32,979	2,573	4,69,364
Per mile of Ry. do.	132	132	1	265
Total to corresp date do.	14,81,385	23,16,074	46,943	38,44,402

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 1,41,364
Do. to date ..... Rs. 12,65,670

SUMMER DAYS AROUND LONDON.

The Gates of Empire.

London Bridge at five minutes to nine on an August morning. My friends had been complaining that London was empty; the seething mass of human beings fronting me supplied a strange commentary on their words. A great host was pouring across the bridge made up almost solely of young men and women hurrying to labour more rapidly than an army in retreat, crowding the pavement, and stretching with unbroken ranks as far as one's eyes could see towards the Southwark side. Some more eager than others tried to dash among the motors and omnibuses on the roadway.

The youths were nearly all straw-hatted, for the glory of the silk hat has departed even among junior clerks. The girls carried with them little bags containing pencils and oddments or the scanty lunch of the fifteen-shillings-a-week typist. It was London at work—the nine o'clock crowd, the office assistants, and the shop girls, whose hours are long and holidays short, be the month August or December.

Another crowd smaller and more leisurely, was streaming down the steps on either side of the Middlesex end of the bridge. Rival pleasure boats were starting, for the sea, enormous steamers, low-lying, broad decked, and of great length of beam. But big as they were, they were none too large for the crowds that came. The trip down the Thames is the working Londoner's holiday. Your country visitor has not heard of it. Even the enterprising American has not found it out, and the prosperous dweller in the suburbs would lift up his brows in astonishment were you to suggest it to him. It is cheap, the first-class fare for a two-hours' journey being only 1s. 8d. But no one who has not done it can pretend to know London, for it takes one through the vitals of the world's capital.

As our boat glided out from Old Swan Pier punctually on the stroke of the hour there was a line of spectators on the bridge-top, and the wharf-sides were full of envious stay-at-homes seeing their friends off. There was a cheer and a waving of handkerchiefs, and one might have thought that we were away, not to Southend and Margate, but to the ends of the earth.

It was a quiet crowd all around me, anything but the traditional rowdy river-boat throng. No one played a concertina; no one sang, and there was no band. The thousand people on the upper deck were mostly family parties—mothers with their children, carrying their luggage in cheap, collapsable Japanese straw baskets; lovers by the score, oblivious to all around them: young ladies from city warehouses, and pale-faced misses from Kensington shops. The mothers and children settled down to business. Baskets were opened, apples and sandwiches produced, and a meal promptly started. The young ladies buried their noses in their novelettes and library books.

A PICTURE OF THE WORLD'S ENDEAVOUR.

It may be easy for some superior soul to sneer, but as one strolled past line after line seated on the deck, I had to confess that in few parts of the world could one hope to find a cleaner, better crowd, stronger in those virtues which build up a nation, than among these London workers going for their day to the sea.

As I gazed beyond the ship I forgot for the time my fellow-passengers. Here, crowded in a small space in these London waters, was a picture of the world's endeavour. There are men, I am told, who when they wish to take the Margate boat, go by rail as far as Tilbury, and thence by river; they complain that the scene from London Bridge to Tilbury is nothing but a wearisome vista of wharves and smoking chimneys, grey, heavy, mal-odorous and unpicturesque. I pity them. As we passed under the arches of London Bridge we found ourselves in the heart of the world. To our right were lines of high wharves, with cranes ever moving, bearing ships' cargoes upwards—spices and tea, indigo and food stuffs, canned meat from Chicago, dates from Algiers, apples from Tasmania, and soy from Canton. The men standing at the open doors looked like nothing so much as human ants toiling on some brown rockside. To our left were the wharves of Billingsgate, with fishing boats all around hurrying in their loads fresh from the North Sea. Behind were city warehouses, monster cellars, and the buildings of the Minories, each with goods worth a fortune. Beyond them stood the grey Tower, a strong touch of old-world story amid the the turmoil of the present. The boats around were from every land—a Greek sailing vessel next to a Russian craft, the Rising Sun of Japan close to a German steamer.

Every square yard of land that we were passing had its story. Here were the cellars of the old East India Company—holds for precious freight, dungeons for secret prisoners, and darker dens into which none but a fool would pry. Here was the home of a sixteenth century merchant venturer. Now we were passing a wharf bearing a Mediterranean name. Yesterday a party of high-spirited lads set out from there, their boxes loaded with Mauser pistols and magazine rifles, attempting to establish a new African empire. If we want romantic Thames-side adventure we need not go back to the sixteenth century for it; enough desperate hopes set forth from those Thames wharves each year to surfeit us with romance, could they be known. Most of them are never heard of again. Some are stopped by inquisitive Customs Officers ere they reach the Nor Light. A few leave their legible mark on the imperishable story of the world.

Now we were passing under the Tower Bridge. The young ladies seated in front of me were carefully reading their novels and never raised their eyes. They might well have spared a moment to gaze, aloft at the frowning towers, for here we have the most impressive viaduct of modern times. It is not of course, the largest. It might go into the middle of the mighty Forth Bridge without making much difference to it. I recall other bridges—the great viaduct joining Buda and Pest; the snakelike, seemingly endless series of arches carrying the trans-Siberian trains across the Volga; the crowded, gigantic, and utilitarian Brooklyn Bridge; and that little gem, the Pont Alexandre III in Paris. Every traveller knows them all. But after each is recalled, none leaves such memories as this roadway of the Tower. It seems to stand out as a giant. Its great bascules are the towers of the cathedral of commerce. Its swinging arms that rise generally let some ship through are the harmonic movements of its stately ceremonial worship. One might well imagine it the home of some old spirit—a spirit grey and grim somewhat dour, knowing little mercy, and given to bursts of Homeric laughter as it surveys the unceasing activity of the crawling human ants around—the real spirit of London.

The boat steamed on, past the London Docks, skirting Wapping, through the Pool, out beyond Limehouse Reach and Blackwall, and towards Greenwich. Gradually one's mind was forced back to the immediate prose of the present. Where was all the traffic and business that one might expect? Where were the busy dockyards, the boat-repairing slips, the yards ringing with the sound of the hammer against metal, such as one finds on the Clyde, the Tyne, or the Elbe? Now we were passing De

THE SEASON IN INDIA.

The season and crop prospects for the week ending Saturday, 29th August, give the following details :—

UNITED PROVINCES.

The rainfall has been heaviest in the Allahabad division and has exceeded two inches in all districts of the Province except Bahraich and Gonda. The largest falls were :—in Jalaun, Cawnpore and Fatehpur over eight inches ; Banda, Hamirpur, Bulandshahr and Moradabad seven inches : Jhansi, Farrukhabad, Etawah, Mainpuri, Naini Tal and Dehra Dun six inches. Floods have done damage in the Meerut and Agra divisions, the damage being serious in Muttra. Agricultural operations are at a stand-still in Bundelkhand and crops on black soil areas have been injured by excessive rain Floods have also done some damage in Ballia More rain is urgently required in the Nanpara and Bahraich tahsils of Bahraich, where the rainfall has been scanty and badly distributed. The crops in these tahsils are withering. More rain is also needed in Bara Banki, Gonda, Kheri, Sultanpur and Gorakhpur. Elsewhere autumn prospects are good. Weeding of autumn crops and ploughing of land for spring sowings are in progress. Some late sowings of bajra have been made. Maize, sawan and kakun are ripening and are being cut in several districts. Prices have fallen in twelve districts but are still very high. The condition of agricultural stock is generally satisfactory. Sporadic cattle disease is reported from several districts. Fodder and water are sufficient.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows :—Relief operations have been considerably reduced. All works have now been closed in Kheri and Bahraich and valedictory doles for a month have been given to the remaining workers. All gratuitous relief also has either been closed or is closing with valedictory doles, but the numbers are still shown on relief until the period for which the dole is given ends. A few poor-houses still remain open and some aided works are being completed in Banda. The special subsistence takavi to field workers will shortly be closed with a parting advance The numbers relieved on the last day of the week are less by over 48,000 than in the previous week. The condition of the people is satisfactory. Fever is prevalent to some extent and cholera continues in a few districts. Quinine is being widely distributed free of cost. There are 2,664 persons on private relief. The numbers on Government relief are:—On relief works 22,845; dependants 245; on aided works 1,631; on gratuitous relief 367,363 ; in and poorhouses 1,631 ; total 393,918. The largest total figures are :—Kheri 94,402; Gonda 75,102; Bahraich 45,830; Mirzapur 43,294; and Sitapur 30,587. Prices: Garhwal 5; Almora 6¾; Bundelkhand 9½ to 10 1-16; Mirzapur 3 to 10; Kheri 10; and elsewhere 11 to 13½ seers per rupee.

PUNJAB.

Heavy rain fell in all districts except the western districts of the Province, where light to moderate rain was received. Prices are generally falling. Wheat sells dearer than scarcity rates in Rohtak, Jullundur Amritsar and Jhang. Other food-grains are generally at or above scarcity rates. Sowings of autumn crops and ploughings for spring crops continue in some districts. Toria is being sown in Lahore and Lyallpur. The condition of standing crops is generally good to average. A break in the rains is absolutely necessary. Crops have been damaged by heavy rain in Rohtak, Gurgaon, Ferozepore, Lahore and Amritsar. Rats are damaging crops in Gujranwala and Shahpur. Cattle are generally in good condition. Green grass is plentiful throughout the Province. There are no complaints regarding the water-supply.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Good rain fell all over the Province, averaging 1 cent to 2·60 inches, greatly benefiting standing crops and autumn sowings. Zemindars are busy cultivating lands for spring crops. The condition of standing crops on irrigated and unirrigated areas is average and the outturn is expected to be the same. An insect, locally known as 'poeshoogai, has appeared in 5 villages of the Peshawar tahsil, and is damaging cotton, moong and juar crops. Pasturage and water are sufficient. There is good irrigation from all the canals in the Province and from river inundation and hill torrents in the Dera Ismail Khan district. Floods in rivers are generally diminishing. The public health is generally good but seasonable fever is still prevalent in the Charsadda and Mardan tahsils. Cholera exists in three villages of the Mardan and Swabi tahsils. The condition of cattle is generally good except in some villages of the Charsadda and Bannu tahsils, and in three villages of the Nowshera tahsil. Prices of food-grains are stationary. Prices :—wheat 9 7-8 to 13 ; gram 10 1-16 to 14 ; maize 11 3-8 to 17 and bajra 11 to 14 seers per rupee.

RAJPUTANA.

Rain continues to be reported from almost all places, the maximum fall being 12·27 inches at Bharatpur. There was slight rain in Mewar and nil in Jaisalmer. Standing crops, especially maize, have been damaged by excessive rain throughout Rajputana except in Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Partabgarh, Shahpura, Tonk and Bundi. The damage is slight in Marwar, Jhalawar and Jaipur, but it is estimated at ten annas in the rupee in the Todgarh tahsil of Merwara. Weeding and further sowings are also retarded from the same cause. Cattle disease is prevalent in two districts of Mewar and a few villages of Merwara. Fodder is ample. Prices have fallen in Marwar, but have risen in Kotah, Tonk and Shahpura. They are steady or practically steady elsewhere.

CENTRAL INDIA.

The rainfall during the week was general. A break is urgently needed in Gwalior, Bhopal and Bundelkhand. 'Urd' and 'til' are being sown in Baghelkhand. Weeding is in progress elsewhere. Land is being prepared for spring crops in Bhopawar. Operations have been stopped owing to incessant and heavy rains in Gwalior and parts of Bhopal, Bundelkhand and Indore. Damage to crops is reported from Gwalior, Bhopal, Bundelkhand and parts of Indore owing to continuous rain. Agricultural stock is fair to good. Cattle disease is prevalent in parts of Indore, Bhopal, Bundelkhand and Bhopawar. Prices are falling slightly in Indore and are high but steady elsewhere.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows :—The situation is unaltered. Prices are the same as reported last week. The numbers on relief are :—Rewa—on works 1,291 ; on gratuitous relief 983 ; total 2,184. In Indore State—on works nil ; on gratuitous relief 5,271. In the Bundelkhand Agency—on works nil; on gratuitous relief 252. In the Bhopawar Agency, Manpur—on works nil ; on gratuitous relief 79. In the Gwalior Residency area—on works 47 ; on gratuitous relief 18. Grand total—on works 1,248 ; on gratuitous relief 6,663; total on both kinds of relief 7,851.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Moderate to heavy rain was received all over the Provinces except in Nimar and three districts of Berar. The rainfall measured from 7 to 14 inches in Sauger, Jubbulpur, Narsinghpur, Damoh, Chhindwara, Bhandara, Balaghat and Raipur ; from 1 to 5 inches in Mandla, Seoni, Hoshangabad, Betul Chanda, Wardha, Drug, Bilaspur and Yeotmal and below 1 inch elsewhere. Late sowings of 'til' and 'kutki,' etc., have been retarded by continuous rain. Weeding operations are being pushed on when the weather permits. Transplantation and thinning operations are nearly completed. Preparation of land for winter crops is in progress in several districts. Excessive rain has slightly injured cotton, 'juar' and 'til' seedlings in Nimar, Betul, Nagpur, Bhandara, Amraoti and the northern districts ; elsewhere they are generally in good condition. A break in the weather is needed and seems to have set in now. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle are in good condition. Prices are almost steady.

Feudatory States.—The States also had general rain. The rainfall registered amounted from 8 to 13 inches in Korea, Jashpur, Sirguja and Raj-Nandgaon. Sakti received 4 inches and the remaining States 1¢ inches. Transplantation, thinning and weeding operations continue. Preparation of land for winter crops has commenced in a few States. Standing crops are in good condition. A break is however needed for the growth of the young plants. Fodder and water are adequate. Prices are almost steady.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—During the week the rainfall again continued to be excessive and constant in the northern districts, slightly damaging standing crops and retarding preparation of land for spring sowings. A break which is now expected is much needed. Caterpillars are now disappearing and the crops damaged by them are recovering. Prospects of standing crops are favourable. Distress is slight and is decreasing though slowly. The numbers on village works in Damoh have fallen due to partial revival of agricultural operations. The numbers on contract works and on the Nagpur, Itarsi Railway are steady. The numbers on village relief have risen further but are expected to fall soon. Weaver relief continues to expand in Nagpur and Chanda. The condition of cattle is good. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices are steady. The public health is good. Relief measures are adequate. The general outlook is satisfactory. The numbers on relief are :—On works 587 ; weavers 15,104 ; and on gratuitous relief 32,400 ; total 48,091.

The Bombay report has already appeared.

The number of persons on relief was 507,026 a decrease of 54,974.

HINGOLEE PRESS COMPANY.

The twenty-fourth ordinary annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Hingolee Press Company, Limited, was held on Tuesday afternoon, at the Registered office of the Company, MacMillan Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Mr. Nanu Narayen Kothare, Chairman of the board of directors presided.

The directors' report showed :—

"Your directors beg to lay before you their annual report and audited accounts for the year ended 31st July 1908. The Cotton crop in the Berars during the past season was less than an average one and 51,362 bales were pressed under joint-working account against 91,406 bales of last year, resulting in a nett profit of Rs. 3,647-4-5 for your Company. Your directors have therefore resolved to transfer Rs. 857-13-3 out of the reserve and renewal account to the credit of the profit and loss account. The amount then available for dividend is Rs. 4,505-1-8. Out of this sum your director recommend the payment of dividend at Rs. 6 per share, free of income-tax, which will absorb Rs. 4.500 and to carry forward the balance of Rs. 5-1-8 to next year's account."

The directors' report and audited accounts for the year ended 31st July 1908 were adopted, and a dividend at the rate of Rs. 6 per share was declared. The retiring directors, Messrs. Ruttonsee Moolji and Lakhmidas Vassonji, were re-elected directors and Mr. Fardunji A. C. Fardunji was re-appointed auditor.

SCHOOL CHILDREN'S AGES.

The following has been issued as a Press Note:—

Rule 7, Chapter II, of the Code of Regulations for Vernacular Masters, is as follows:—

"The birthday, according to the Christian era, of each boy admitted, should be entered in the age registrar at the date of admission. Careful inquiry should be made by the master to ascertain that the age as entered is correct, and the parents or guardians should be informed that no correction or alteration of the age of a child will hereafter be permitted."

With reference to the above rule a question has been raised whether a Municipality in the Mofussil can alter a date of birth in a school register, and His Excellency the Governor-in-Council has issued an order that such changes should not be made without the sanction of the Director of Public Instruction. In the case of schools in Sind the Educational Inspector will be the sanctioning authority. The Director of Public Instruction has been asked to amend the above rule accordingly.

THE DOYEN OF PUBLISHERS.

The death of Mr. Frederic Norgate, in the 90th year of his age, removes one who was probably not only the doyen of English publishers, but one of the oldest of Cambridge graduates. A member of a Norfolk family, Mr. Norgate studied at Clare College, and took his B.A. degree in 1839.

He was, we believe, originally intended for the Church, but he eventually became a publisher, starting, in 1843, with Mr. Williams, the firm of Williams and Norgate, a house well known in England and abroad as publishers and importers of serious books in and concerning the various Continental and other languages. The firm's most celebrated author is probably Herbert Spencer, in whose recent "Life" there are many references to his publishers. Writing to his father in January, 1862, Spencer informs him that he had "succeeded in coming to an arrangement with Williams and Norgate. Every one agrees that they are the best people I could have." Mr. Norgate retired from the firm some time in the "sixties," and of late years had devoted himself to literary pursuits.

Mr. Norgate leaves an only daughter, Miss Kate Norgate, well known for her work in historical research, the author of "England under the Angevin Kings," a contributor to the "Dictionary of National Biography," and the assistant of Mrs. J. R. Green in the production of the elaborately illustrated edition of Green's "Short History of the English People."

A letter received at Odessa by the brother of a prominent and well-informed Duma Deputy, says that it is now an open secret that the Tsar has been profoundly impressed by the recent extraordinary events in Turkey, and more especially by the spontaneously responsive manner in which the Sultan has met the popular demands for political freedom and Constitutional government. The writer has excellent reason, he states, for believing that when, or shortly after, the Duma reassembles in November, the country will be agreeably surprised by an Imperial Manifesto of incomparably greater significance and importance than that of October 30, 1905.

A NEW BRITISH INDUSTRY.

On February 14 of last year the "Daily Mail" accorded me hospitality for a brief article dealing with the British sugar industry, writes the Earl of Denbigh, in that journal, and since then I have raised four different debates upon it in the House of Lords. I have also endeavoured through the medium of the Central Chamber of Agriculture to arouse public interest in this important matter.

I beg once more to claim the aid of these columns in directing attention to the present possibilities of establishing in Great Britain a new agricultural industry that would bring more people back to the land than all the schemes and farm colonies on which, at present, so much money is being expended.

Owing to the foreign bounty system and the prejudices created at home by the Lavenham failure thirty-five years ago, no capital has been forthcoming for sugar factories. A factory of proper economic dimensions designed to treat, say, 40,000 tons of roots per annum would require a capital of some £75,000 to start it. No large crops have therefore been grown as yet, but continued and extensive experiments have conclusively proved that on suitable land, of which there is plenty in certain districts, we can grow roots equal in quality to the best German ones and carrying from 15 per cent. to 17 per cent. of saccharine matter.

Two things are required—capital and organisation. In order to create confidence and give the necessary "push" what is now wanted is some strong group or individual who will come forward and take hold of this neglected agricultural Cinderella and carry her through triumphantly to a successful debut. Is there nobody ready to win the gratitude of all concerned in our greatest industry—agriculture—and to earn the credit of having definitely started the great sugar industry in our island, even as Napoleon I., it is well known, was the main force which created it in Continental Europe ?

It is of the greatest importance that the first effort should be a success, for one successful factory will assuredly give the lead to many others in suitable localities, and, once started, there should be no looking back. It is therefore essential to find a throughly suitable place for a factory, with good communications by rail and road, and by water as well, if possible, with sufficient suitable land within reach for growing the roots. In these days it would not be necessary to have all the roots grown in the immediate vicinity, for they could be cheaply conveyed by motor traction or by water from depots conveniently situated for the neighbouring farmers.

THE MATTER OF YEARLY TENURE.

It has been said that our system of yearly tenure would make it impossible to enter into proper contracts for the supply of roots five or ten years ahead, and no doubt if a farmer gave up his land such a contract could not be enforced. There is not much practical danger, however, of the farmers of a whole district throwing up their land and evading their contracts; but to be on the safe side it might be well for the factory to farm land and to keep 500 acres permanently under roots.

It is most advisable that a factory should have strong local support and capital found from outside ought to be conditional on a certain proportion being subscribed locally. A share in profits might also form part of the payment made for roots, based on the quantity and quality supplied. Later on, when confidence has been established, we may see factories run by landowners and farmers themselves working on a co-operative basis as is frequently the case on the Continent.

The price that can be paid for the roots is of course the crux of the whole business. The Continental crop of sugar beet two years ago was about forty-five million tons, the average per acre being from twelve to thirteen tons. So far as we can see as the result of experiments, we might in England count on fifteen tons to the acre going up to twenty tons where the soil was favourable and the farming extra good.

As beetroot should be grown for £9 per acre, all outgoings included, if the grower could count on receiving 18s. per ton for delivered roots he would make the satisfactory profit of fully £5 per acre besides having the advantage of a fixed price and a certain market at his door.

Sugar beet requires deep cultivation and good farming, and consequently it greatly increases the general fertility of the land. Properly assisted with superphosphates, it can be grown on good land continuously and successfully for many years.

Apart from tobacco, sugar beet is the only agricultural crop providing employment all the year round. The busy time in the factories begins towards the end of October and lasts for three or four months, and much of the factory work is carried on by unskilled labour, which at other times finds employment on the land.

The factory designed last year for the Sleaford district would have employed about 120 men in two shifts for day and night work and of these fully eighty would have been unskilled men. Surely it is easy to see how factories of this sort in many of our country villages would tend towards bringing men "back to the land" and enable occupiers of small holdings to obtain that auxiliary employment without which they will find it difficult to exist. Sufficient labour being essential to the success of a sugar-beet undertaking, it may be that any pioneers might have to build some cottages near their factory in order to attract the necessary population.

Important developments have taken place in utilising the "slices" from which the sugar has been pressed out. Instead of selling these in a wet and unattractive state, they are now treated with molasses, and kiln-dried into a form, not unlike ordinary tea. This product, which will keep, indefinitely sells readily in Germany for £5 10s. per ton as a valuable food for cattle when soaked in water and mixed with chaff. It now adds very materially to the profits that can be made by a sugar factory.

AN INDISCREET DUTY.

If the Government should impose the threatened Excise duty of 2s. per cwt., the industry might be seriously imperilled, for it can hardly be expected that from the beginning costs of manufacture can be got down to the average German level. I can hardly imagine, however, that, with the present rising tide in favour of Tariff Reform, our Free Trade Government could afford to impress on the minds of the community such a vivid concrete example of how Free Trade principles pushed to extremes can be used for strangling in its early stages a great home industry that would flourish when once established. Surely they could not favour Irish tobacco as they are now doing, and ruin a sugar enterprise as it was overcoming initial difficulties.

With thousands of unemployed in our midst, is it not worth while making an earnest attempt to grow at home at least a fraction of the two million tons of sugar that we annually import and pay for to the tune of £20,000,000 ?

To sum up, let me quote the words of that well-known authority, Mr. George Martineau, C.B., who has made this question a lifelong study. He says: "One successful factory will show the way to hundreds more, and we shall again hold up our heads as agriculturists with a real home industry. To make machinery for such an industry will require another new departure. The growing of the roots we shall soon discover will give us new ideas of farming and new energies on the land. Crops all around will multiply, the railways and canals will discover new employment, and the labourer will go back to the land. This is a dream, but it can be made a reality."

Where is the far-sighted and public-spirited individual who will now come forward and put the necessary forces in motion for converting this dream into a reality—who will be known to fame as the man whose courage and skill introduced this great industry to our agricultural community ?

BY THE WAY.

INSTINCT OR EDUCATION ?

The school of naturalists who have it that a young bird is born with its mind a blank and has to be taught by its parents all the arts and crafts which it will need later on in life, should carefully study Mr. D. Dewar's article in the current number of the "Albany Review" on the subject of "The Education of Young Birds." Mr. Dewar holds the opposite view, that "birds may be said to be born educated in the sense that poets are born, not made. In each case education puts on the finishing touches to the handiwork of nature," and that flying and singing and nest-building are all instinctive, although intelligence may step in and aid blind instinct.

THE ART OF NEST-BUILDING.

As a proof of his theory Mr. Dewar gives several extremely interesting examples of orphaned and other birds whose education had been entirely neglected, taking their first flight, singing their baby-song and building their first nest in exact imitation of their forefathers' methods. For instance : My friend, Captain Perreau has, among other birds in his aviary at Buhloh, in the Himalayas, some grey-headed love-birds. This species has the peculiar habit of lining the nest with strips of bark, which the hen carries up to the nest amongst the feathers of the back. Captain Perreau started with two cock love-birds and one hen, and this last had the peculiarity of not carrying up the lining to her nest in the orthodox way. Nevertheless her daughter, when she took unto herself a husband, use to carry up bark and grass to her nest in the orthodox manner. "Why did this hen do this ?" Captain Perreau asks. "Her mother could not have taught her. I have no other true love-birds ; and my blue-crowned, hanging parrakeets, or rather the hens, certainly do carry up to the nesting-hole bark, &c., but they carry it, not in the back, but tucked in between the feathers of the neck and breast." This neat method of conveying material to the nest, Mr. Dewar says, is certainly an instinctive art, as is almost every other operation connected with nest-building.

BEETHOVEN AS BUSINESS MAN.

An extremely interesting article which has just appeared in a German musical and theatrical paper, under the above heading, contains the following statements: Beethoven never bargained in the ordinary way; his fees for a composition were demanded briefly and in decided manner, and he always pointed out when mentioning a price that he meant guineas and not sovereigns, or, rather, their equivalent in Austrian coin. In 1801 he wrote to a music firm at Leipzig: "Now the unpalatable business part is done with. I wish things could be managed differently in this world. There should be only one music publisher to whom the artist might take his work, knowing that he might ask a fee according to his requirements. As it is, he has to be partly a tradesman. Good heavens! how difficult and unpalatable this is !" But this pious wish was never fulfilled, and Beethoven had to remain "half a tradesman" to the end.

A DEDICATION.

As a suggestion of how dedications are occasionally made, the following letter, which Beethoven wrote to the same publisher in 1802 from Vienna, is interesting : The lady in question can have a Sonata, and I will do my best to carry out her æsthetic ideas. The price is five guineas (ducaten), and for this she may retain the Sonata for a year as her private property, but not for publication. At the end of the year the Senata becomes my property—that is to say, I have the right to publish it, and if she thinks it an honour she may ask to have the work dedicated to her. This, from the business point of view of the lady in question, is surely a tempting offer. At least, so the art patroness of to-day would think if she had a chance of suggesting to a Beethoven the "æsthetic idea" for a sonata ; to retain such a treasure in her own hands for a twelvemonth, and thereafter have it dedicated to her—and all for five guineas !

THE MOVEMENTS OF GLACIERS.

Glaciers, it is well known, are always either advancing or retreating. On the whole, they lose more than they gain, and there are even prophets who predict their total disappearance. A number of test measurements were taken on the Oberland in 1907, and the results have now been published. The heaviest loss, we learn, was sustained by the Eiger Glacier, shorn of no less than sixty-seven metres of ice. The Upper Grindelwald Glacier during the same period, dwindled by sixty-three metres, that of the Wild-horn by twelve metres, the Gelten Glacier by nine metres, and the lower Aar Glacier by seven metres. The gains to be set against these losses are those of the Lower Grindelwald Glacier (twenty metres), the Gamsschi Glacier (fourteen metres), the Blumlis Alp Glacier (four metres), the Stein Glacier and the Kanderfirn (half a metre each). It can be demonstrated by mathematics that the net loss in the cases observed amounts to exactly 119 metres.

A CRIMELESS COLONY.

St. Helena, our little Napoleonic Colony in mid-Atlantic, is a model community. Its Governor, Colonel Gallwey, is also its judge, but in the latter capacity he has little or nothing to do. He holds courts at stated times, but the only business is the presentation of white gloves. Nevertheless, St. Helena has an "Inspector of Police," and as the withdrawal of the garrison, hitherto the chief consumer of local products, has adversely affected the finances, the "St. Helena Guardian" urges the abolition of this "unnecessary official who has practically nothing to do." His salary should go to a "much-wanted assistant-surgeon." There is only one surgeon in St. Helena, and if he became incapataited the little community on the lonely Napoleonic rock would be in a perlous state.

AUSTRALIA'S GREAT UNDERGROUND RIVER.

There are comparatively few rivers of any size or importance in Australia, and a local learned professor of science has been explaining the reason. In consequence of the geological formation of the Commonwealth, most of its rivers are at present imprisoned subterranean streams. He declares that one of these underground rivers is the largest in the world, being no less than 200 miles wide and running right through the centre of the continent. If these vast supplies of subterranean water were brought to the surface and properly utilised, "Australia would become the richest country in the world."

VANISHING FORESTS.

The shadow of a coming timber famine is ever with us. Only from Sweden does a ray of light come, Sweden, where the authorities, the wisest men in the world surely, have laid down rules preventing their forests ever becoming extinct. Every year we as a country, use hundreds of thousands of tons more than in the previous twelve months ; other nations do likewise. Then fire comes, as it did recently in the Crow's Nest district of British Columbia, and consumes ten times as many trees as the axe. And when timber is cut the agile teredos or ship's worm intrudes its noisome presence and destroys millions of feet. A correspondent of the "Times" suggests that Great Britain should carefully preserve its timber supplies in Uganda, but Uganda is five hundred miles from the coast. Why should not Canada deal with its 800 millions of acres of forest in the same way as Sweden deals with hers ? A bit must be put in the mouth of greed, a knife must be laid to the throat of avarice, or the day will come, not so very many years hence, when we shall bitterly regret that we have wasted our heritage.

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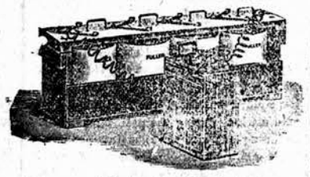

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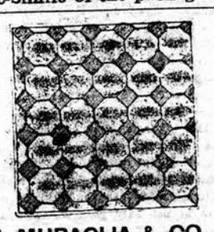

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Further free week's test of "Hair Drill."

There can be no doubt that all Colonial residents greatly appreciated the recent opportunity provided them for a week's free "Hair Drill," for a most significant reference was made to the very frank offer lately made in the columns of their paper.

This was only to be expected, for it is indeed a deplorable fact that residence in foreign climes has a very detrimental effect upon the beauty, health, and conditions of the hair.

Men and women alike who dwell in the Colonies and Dependencies have long grieved over the fact that the climate and circumstances act very adversely upon the hair, and that, as a consequence, many scalp and hair defects become quickly apparent and very pronounced. Unfortunately the use of most of the prevalent specifics is entirely without benefit, for they are based generally upon vague knowledge of hair requirements and are generally compounded of ingredients lacking in nutrition and culturative value.

These, whether taken internally or applied externally, have always proved disappointing, and at times injurious both to the head, hair, and health. Still there is one undoubted application of approved merit and reputation, and it cannot be gainsayed that Edwards' "Harlene" is a real hair restorer, a real hair corrector, a real stimulant, tonic, and preserver for the hair; whether it be affected with dryness, brittleness, scurfiness, or greasiness; whether it shows signs of decay or evidenced by lack of lustre, colour, or healthy and beautiful appearance, or whether its deterioration is marked by greyness, patchiness, vacuum, or baldness. For many years has Edwards' "Harlene" held an envied and unrivalled reputation as a true specific for all untoward conditions of the hair, and the volume of praise accorded to this notable preparation confirm very striking testimony from the highest quarter.

Royalties, dignitaries of the State, social leaders, ladies and gentlemen occupying high positions, as well as the great general public, have used it, and always with the most gratifying results, for the use of "Harlene" overcomes any tendency or condition of hair weakness and disease.

It actually drills and disciplines the hair into healthy condition, and the faith of the proprietors in their preparation is abundantly shown by the very open offer they recently made, and which now, by popular request they are repeating.

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HORLICK'S
MALTED MILK (In Powder Form.)
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HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.] [BOMBAY, SEPT. 8.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	86	1/4	
do. Rentes	97	1/4	
2½ do. Sterling Loan ...	99 5/8	1/8	
3½ do. Govt. Securities....	83 3/8	1/16	
*Bar Silver in London ...	24	1/8	
do. do. 2 months' hence	24 1/16	1/8	
do. in New York ...	Closed.		
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·12 1/2		unchgd
do. do. Berlin....	20·40 3/4		unchgd
do. do. do. New York.	Closed		
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	since	28th May
do Short London Bills	3 months' sight.	1 5/8		unchgd
do. Indian Bank Bills	6 months' sight...	2 1/2		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 3/4		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 1/8		unchgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	5/8		unchgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	1		unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 25/32d.

*Closing Tone of Silver.—Steady at the advance.

Bar Gold.—77/10½ unchanged.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots ...	...Steady with fair demand.
Futures	... Quiet.
East Indian	... Quiet.
Manchester	... Quiet.
Total Sales	... 8,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	500 ,,
Imports	... 3,000 ,,
Mid-Americans	...5·30+05
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	7 3/8 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.
4·73	4·69	4·65	4·65	4·63
+03	+03	+02	+02	+02
F.-M.	Mar-Apl.	Apl-May.	May-June.	
4·64	4·66	4·67	4·67	
+01	+02	+02	+01	

New York and New Orleans closed.

WHEAT.

White Delhi per 492lbs. ex-ship—35 Apl.-May—London—Sellers.

Tone of Wheat.—Steady.

Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs.—1,730,000.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 35 per cent. ex-ship. 52 1/2 Sept.-Oct.—Dunkirk—Value.

Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 35 per cent. ex-ship 53 Sept.-Oct.—Dunkirk—Sellers.

Brown Cawnpore, 43 5/8 Sept.-Oct.—Antwerp—Done.

Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416lbs. ex-ship—47 3/8—Sept.-Oct.—H. A. & D.—Sellers.

Tone of Linseed—Easier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sugar :—

German Granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India, 12s. 3d.

Do. Shipment—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.

Tone of Sugar—Quiet.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber, 4s. 4d.—Value.

Metals :—

Copper Braziers	£ 73	0 0
Yellow Metal	d. 6⅝	

Tin plates :—

I. C. Coke 14×20 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C. I. F. Liverpool	£ 0	12 3

Bar Iron :—

Belgian No. 2 Ordinary Sizes F. O. B., Antwerp	£ 4	15 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 4 X F. O. B. Liverpool	£ 12	10 0
Basic Steel Bars Belgian C. I. F. India	£ 5	12 5

SKIN SALES.

Goat skins sales closed to-day firm.

Goat Skins Bombay 1d. higher.

Goat Skins Madras last sales rates.

Total sold 1,250,000

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [8TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
24 Boxes Rupees	2,00,000	Zanzibar	National Bank
17 ,, ,,	1,00,000	do	Chartered Bank
16 Packages Sovs and half Sovs.	77,115	Jeddah	Sundry Importers
Gold Coins.....	13,276		
and Rupees ..	4,710		

FINANCIAL.

Exchange :—

The market was steady throughout the day for T. T. at 1s. 3 29-32d., for Demand at 1s. 3 15-16d., and for Credits (3 months) at 1s. 4 3-32d., with little or no business passing. Far Eastern quotations continuing firm influenced by the advance in Silver.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s 3 29-32d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 15-16d.
Credits—3 months' sight... ...	1s. 4 3-32d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	168 1/2
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	133 1/2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 3/4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	176 1/2

Government Paper :—

The market opened and closed quiet for Cash at 95-9 and for settlement at 95-7, no transactions having been reported. The Calcutta rates are quoted at 95-8 for Ready and 95-7 for Forward delivery in a month. We quote :—

Cash	.. Rs.	95-9
1st Settlement	,,	95-7

Bullion :—

London quotations for Silver record an advance of an eighth in both spot and forward, the market having closed steady at 24 and 24 1/16, respectively, which is attributed to the transactions negotiated for India and China. The New York market was closed. The local market opened for ready at 61-10 and at 61-9 ex-duty for the ensuing settlement, but declined a sixteenth in both items, even though a fair amount of business was put through. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	6	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	2	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	61	9	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	61	8	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement	61	7	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The market opened quiet but steady at about yesterday's closing rates. Later in the day there was some improvement owing to freer buying in the bazaar, and Good Broach was done at Rs. 224 1-2. A small business was done at Colaba in fine M. G. Khamgaum-Akola, at Rs. 191 1-2 and fine M. G. Bengals, January delivery, at Rs. 177. Closing prices are as under.

There was rather more enquiry for ready cotton by shippers and the turn-over at Colaba showed some improvement. Mills were buying quietly.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	229/30	March-09
Good M. G. Broach	224-5	,,
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	204/5	Jan-09
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	196-9	,,
Fine M. G. Khamgaum-Akola ...	192	,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	192	,,
Fine M. G. Oomras Fair Staple ...	189-90	,,
Fine M. G. Muttia	182/3	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	179/80	,,
Fine M. G. Ehandeism	184-5	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals	177-8	,,
F. G. H. G. Bengals	167-8	,,

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Steady.	
Estimated Sales	6,000	bales.
Total Imports	6,000	,,

Future Delivery Prices :—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
4·74	4·71	4·66	4·64
+01	+02	+01	+01
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June.
4·64	4·65	4·67	4·69	4·68
		+01	+02	+01

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is steady with a moderate business doing.

We quote :—

Ready...	Rs.	8	3	0 B. T.
New Crop, April-May ...	Rs.	7	10	9 B. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market is steady with a moderate enquiry at the following rates :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore ...	Rs.	8	1	0 B. T.
,, Yellow Gujerat ... ,,		9	4	0
,, Yellow Cawnpore ... ,,		9	0	0
New Brown, Delhi, Ap-May ,,		7	7	3 R. T.

Gingellyseed :—

Bold White 85 p. c.	Rs.	48	0	0 D. J.
White Khandeish ... ... ,,		52	0	0 O. N.

Tone—Firm.

Poppyseed :—

Ready Rs. 9-14-0 B. T., New, Ap-May Rs. 8-15-0 R. T.

Tone.—Firmer.

Castorseed :—

Ready ... Rs. 30 4 0 New crop Rs. 28 0 0

Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed :—

Ready ... Rs. 25 8 0 to Rs. 26 0 0

Tone—Steady.

Mowraseed :—

Ready ... ...Rs. 6 1 0 B.T.

Tone—Firm.

Wheat :—

White Delhi, Apl.-May ...	Rs.	5	2	0 R.T.
White Pissi 85 p.c. ,, ...	,,	5	7	0 R.T.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,467½
India	63¼
Indian Specie Bank	58

Mills :—

Ahmedabad advance Mills ...	505
Alliance Cotton Mill... ...	162¼
David	330
Kohinoor	742½
Manockji Petit	3,215
New Great Eastern	285

Miscellaneous :—

Alcock Ashdown & Co. ...	310
Badham Pile & Co	130
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary	336½
Colaba Land and Mill... ...	1,135
Marcks & Co.	129
Tata Iron and Specie Cor. Ord.	14½ discount
Do. Def.	50

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	595
Amritsar-Patti	114
Tapti-Valley	422½

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	4'6	bales.
Wheat	163	cwts.
Linseed	592	,,
Rapeseed	694	,,
Gingellyseed	602	,,
Poppyseed	35	,,
Groundnuts	255	,,
Castorseed	6.2'3	,,
Rice	573	,,
Myrabollams	2.601	,,
Cottonseed...	1.539	,,
Mowraseed...	1.351	,,
Gram	1.948	,,
Joowar	nil	,,
Maize	nil	,,

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 5TH SEPTEMBER 1908.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount to be remitted during 1908-09..£18,500,000

Remitted from 1st April 1908 to 5th Sept. 1908. By Council Bills £10,13,523

By Gold £2,40,248

Balance to be remitted from 6th Sept. 1908 to 31st March 1909 .....£17,246,224

MR. JOHN ROCKEFELLER, it is reported (the "Chronicle" states) went to visit a farm in Ohio on which he was brought up, and which was associated with many tender memories. The farm has long since passed out of the hands of his family, and is now owned by a German, who has a large family. The present occupant cordially received the millionaire, and took him all over the place making him welcome of his house, where he had a cup of tea with the farmer and his wife. Mr. Rockefeller asked the German how he was getting on and was pained to learn that he was struggling against adderse fortune, and was having a hard fight to raise money enough to pay off a long-standing mortgage of £200. The millionaire listened most sympathetically, and when he departed took out his pocket-book any handed the German a one-dollar bill (4s.), and wished him every success id paying off the mortgage.

THE CHINA YARN MARKET.

HONGKONG.

Messrs. Phirosha B. Petit and Co. writing from Hongkong on August 21 report on the Yarn Market as follows:—

Our last circular was dated the 7th instant.

The yarn market during the past fortnight has been firm throughout with prices maintained on the level of last mail's quotations. The steadiness in Exchange, despite the drop in the value of silver, prevented any fluctuations attributable to extraneous circumstances. As will be seen overleaf, prices, in some few instances, have shown modifications upward; these are ascribable to legitimate inquiry for the more fancied "chops" of readily saleable threads, stock of which in first hands are becoming extremely sparse.

There has not been the same volume of business as reported in the preceding circular. This is due to the fact of the disinclination of Chinese dealers to pay higher rates because, as they state, of the in ability of the consuming districts meeting the ideas of importers in regard to values. The latter, on the other hand, demand no higher prices than are absolutely warranted by the slump in rupee Exchange, at the beginning of the month, to equalise which a corresponding automatic appreciation in local currency has been established.

Having regard to the present smallness of stock in Chinese hands and to the equal scarcity in importers' godowns, there can be no anxiety of any recession in quotations, especially when the firmness of the home market is taken into consideration. There is moreover, a far more hopeful outlook in the condition of the neighbouring provinces. Latest native reports advise the removal of the governmental ban against the exportation of rice to the lower sister province from Kwangsi. In one of the prefectures, happily unaffected by the resent devastating flood, the first rise crop has been an abundant one, so plentiful, indeed, as to render the accumulation in stock of this staple Chinese commodity large enough to permit of its export to the large consuming markets of Kwangtung. This unexpected turn of affairs raises an optimistic spirit which, it is hoped, may be justified by events leading to an advancement in prices of yarn which natives in the interior must be in need of for domestic requirements.

No. 20s.—A moderate business done in selected threads only.

No. 16s.—Not much in favour. Only two Mills' productions changed hands at last quotations.

No. 12s.—In small demand at current rates.

No. 10s.—Are inquired for at last Mail's prices and in some instances a shade better.

Nos. 8s. and 6s.—No business reported.

Market closes steady.

Sales :—1,975 bales of No. 10s., 325 bales of No. 12s., 100 bales of No. 16s., and 1,100 bales of No. 20s.; in all about 3,500 bales.

Arrivals :—Per steamers "Fooksang" and "Kumsang" (from Calcutta), and "Yeboshi Maru," "Vorwaerts" and "Malta" (from Bombay), of about 8,500 bales.

Unsold Stock :—About 18,000 bales.

Uncleared Stock :—About 10,000 bales.

Exchange :—We quote to-day as follows :—

India	T. T. at Rs. 133½ per cent.	
,,	Demand ,, ,, 133¾	,,
London	T. T. ,, Sh. 1/3 3/16d.	=$
,,	Demand ,, ,, 1/3½d.	=$
Shanghai.....	,, Tls. 75	=$100
Silver.....	,, 23½d.	per oz.

SHANGHAI.

The same firm reports from Shanghai on August 15 :—

The quiet tone noticed in our last report has unfortunately continued throughout the fortnight under notice and the first-hand transactions are reported to be very few. The importers are quite undismayed by the news of the reopening of the Bombay mills and somewhat easy tone of the Bombay yarn market, where a drop of Rs. 3-4 per bale is discernible in the prices ruling a fortnight ago. Under ordinary circumstances, these factors would have carried a great weight with the importers and would have induced them to make slight concessions in their demands, but at present, owing to the continued downward tendency of exchange, the decreasing stocks in China and the well-founded reports of several good orders being left still unexecuted in the hands of the middlemen they have faith in the maintenance of the present level of prices. On the other hand, as the buyers have now reached the end of their tether, they prefer buying small lots only for their immediate requirements and do not enter into fresh commitments at the present high rates, hoping to make purchases later on at better prices. However, it is reported that during the first days of the period under review about 3,000 to 4,000 bales were purchased at some concession from the native dealers, who have a large stock in hand mostly for Szechuen and the River Ports, but latterly even they showed unwillingness to quit their holdings at any concession, as they thought they could do better by holding on their stock. This is, however, a short-sighted policy on the part of both the importers and the native middlemen, as with the advent of the new Chinese cotton, the out-turn of which is reported to be not only good but also early this year, the prices of all yarns must go down to some extent at least, and unless exchange improves, they will stand to make heavier losses in spite of the smallness of stock. The last two days witnessed a steady tone in the rate of exchange, but a large drop in silver has created a weak tendency at the close. The bulk of the first-hand transactions has been done in Nos. 12s. and 20s. and Szechuen was the principal buyer of the same. Clearances have continned highly satisfactory. The market at the close is steady to firm.

No. 10s.—About 300 bales have been bought for Szechuen at about Tl. ½ less than the previous prices.

No. 12s.—Kiukiang was the principal buyer of this count at an appreciation of Tl. ½ per bale over the previous quotations. Chinkiang bought a few small lots only. Total 850 bales.

No. 16s.—There is a very small stock of this yarn in the market. Kiukiang was interested in this number and bought about 100 bales.

No. 20s.—This count was mostly sought after by Szechuen, whereas Hankow bought a few small lots. About 1,200 bales changed hands.

Total sales of Indian yarn during the fortnight about	2,450 bales.
Arrivals of Indian yarn during the fortnight about.....	14,920 bales.
Estimated unsold stock about.....	30,000 bales.
Estimated sold but uncleared stock about.....	12,000 bales.

CLOSING RATES OF EXCHANGE.

On India	T.T.	Rs. 179½	per Tls. 100
,, Hongkong	,,	Tls. 75½	per dol. 100
,, London	,,	2s. 4d.	per Tl. 1

MISS MARY GAWTHORPE, the Suffragette, who so completely turned the tables on an interrupter, who in a clumsy attempt at ridicule asked her, "Don't you wish you were a man?" by replying, "No, do you?" has added to her laurels, according to the "Woman Worker." "Don't you think mothers should stay at home with their children?" asked a callous youth, eager to score off a well-known married Suffragate who had just spoken. Miss Gawthorpe reflected for a second. "Well," she said, her voice taking an earnest, intimate note, "I don't know about that; but I do think children should stay at home with their mothers."

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

Moralists are emphatic on the point that difference of opinion on any subject is no sufficient ground of mutual dislike between people. "You think one thing and I another," said Pylades to Orestes; "let us agree to differ." Nevertheless human nature is human natare, and even in the realms of gold there have been instances of that "literary intolerance" of which recently there has been some talk. It is never less than a vice, and an exceedingly ungenial one, but there are cases in which it is less reprehensible than in others. It is merely the defect of a good quality in the case of one who has conceived a passion for the writer—generally a poet—who has revealed to him for the first time the rairacle of intellectual beauty. Such things are, and if that "immortality" which the poets are supposed so earnestly to covet is ever worth having, it is when someone who has still his "literary heart" to give away-fails head over ears in love with some poet—taxes the patience of his friends by reading him aloud, will talk on no other subject on his rambles in the country, thinks of him during every moment of the day, and finally, as St. Chrysostom did with Ari stophanes, thrusts him beneath his pillow at night. Nor are they to be over much condemned who in their exceeding jealousy for the reputation of the great writers resent every criticism as a detraction, and suspect behind it nothing better than that spirit of wanton mischief which urges the basket-boy to fling mud at the statues. Even the classics have their flaws, but they are still the classics, and in nine cases out of ten a lack of appreciation of their work argues upon a reader's part some limita tion of faculty.

OTHER LITERARY VICES.

Still, literary intolerance is a vice, and as vices hang in clusters, like serpents' eggs, so it does not stand alone. The connection between it and what James Payn used to call sham admiration is clear. If a certain poem or a certain series of lines is set forth as an infallible test of poetic taste, in addition to those who sincerely admire them there will spring up many who will merely say that they do so, lest they should be convicted of a lack of poetic perception. And there can be no doubt that much sham admiration exists both in conversation and in printed matter. One suspects its existence in the case of those critics who trust implicitly in the intuitions of some illustrious predecessor and follow each other in Indian file, in ill-judged superlatives that sound hollow to a knowing ear, in efforts to be independent which only issue in praises of the wrong thing. Moreover, 'tis odds but that the habit of sham admiration will be flanked by one of sham detraction. The latter sometimes co-exists with quite genuine admiration. There are, for example, people who, finding that they enjoy bounteously the poetry of the masters, are contemptuous of the work in prose or verse produced in their own day. They range through contemporary literature from Dan to Beersheba and declare all is barren, or more probably do so without ranging. Yet surely it is a very partial culture which, while initiating one into the secret of the higher forms of art, blinds him to whatever there may be of good in forms that are not the highest. Like Lien Chi Altangi, one likes to integrate himself with his generation, and if not to like what they like, at least to understand why they like it. With regard to the literature of our own time, we can use Dodsley's figure and say that if we do not have a "palace" we have a village with many "pretty cottages." Moreover, the cottages are some of them exceedingly pretty and well worth visiting, even although one may have enjoyed an ampler hospitality under the thousand pinnacled roof and within the thousand-windowed walls of Shakspere's art or Milton's. No one, because he appreciates "Tannhauser" or the "Heroic Symphony," stops his ears with his fingers when the band strikes up a selection from "The Merry Widow," and it need not be otherwise in literature. Indeed, Saintsbury roundly declares that he has benefited in his reading of the classics from his continual conversance with the minor work of his own day. "I should not dare," he says, 'to continue criticising so much as a circulating library novel if I did not perpetually pay my respects to the classics of many literatures, and I am not sure that I do not appreciate the classics of many literatures all the better from my not infrequent reading of circulating library novels.

THE SUICIDE NOVEL.

A writer last week complained that the practice of making suicide the climax of a novel was becoming too common, and remarked that "no casuistry will ever commend it to our sense of justice as a true solution or "katharsis" for the novel." There is no absolute parity in this matter between fiction and the drama, but the question of suicide as a dramatic expedient is ingeniously discussed in M. Rene Doumic's latest book. That book, "Le Theatre, Nouveau," not only advocates strongly a "theatre of ideas," but is fitted to serve as an excellent if somewhat exacting guide to the French stage of the last ten years, while the criticques that make it up exhibit that continual reference to general principles, that touch of scholarship, and that incisive reasoning which mark all French criticism, whether literary or dramatic, when it is very good. The first and obvious objection to suicide as the "denouement" of a play is that it unties nothing. It is so in life, and it is so on the stage. The burden of which a character rids himself by taking his own life falls on the shoulders of other people, and a play so ending would require a further play to wind up affairs thus cast into confusion.

PROBLEMS IN PLAYS.

Every play propounds a problem to be solved and that the conclusion by suicide evades in place of solving it may be illustrated by an example. An old nobleman overwhelmed with debt is face to face with exposure and against the only two ways by which he may repair his fortunes his aristocratic instincts revolt. He may marry his young daughter to a bourgeois who, although having certain objectionable qualities, is immensely rich, or he may himself marry a lady whom he has known as a casino singer, but who, having married an invalid, is now a widowed lady of title and very wealthy. The problem is, Which will he do? Will he sacrifice his daughter or swallow his own pride? For him to blow his brains out is to evade the issue. Further, to such an extent is the "denouement" the very keystone of the play that it cannot be weak without communicating something of its weakness to the whole framework. Consequently, in all cases of that kind there will be found obscurities in the psychology and uncertainties in the development of the action. To those who urge that not only Romantics like Shakspere but Classics like Racine allow suicide as the culmination to a play M. Donmic has his answer ready. He says the [atmosphere and purpose of tragedy are one thing those of the comedy of manners another. "Tragedy sets before us the effects of passion raised to the point of paroxysm: the object of comedy is to show us life in its ordinary course." Suicide, whoever, is an element in ordinary life, so that M. Doumic ends with the admission that it is "not impossible" that there may be occasions where it may be as good an expedient as any other.

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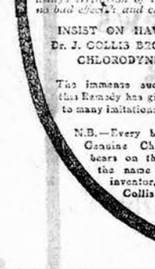

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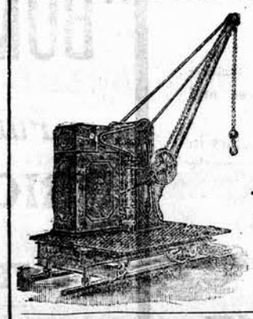

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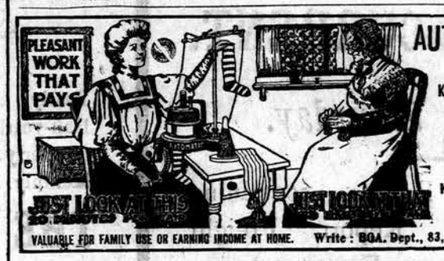

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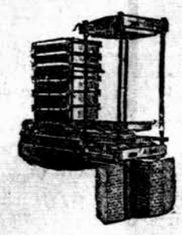

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